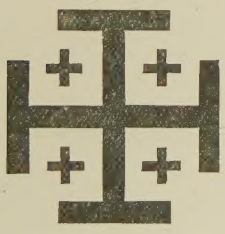
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Patron—THE KING.

Quarterly Statement

FOR 1924



LONDON:
PUBLISHED AT THE FUND'S OFFICE,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.

HARRISON AND SONS, LTD.,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

INDEX TO NAMES OF AUTHORS AND TITLES OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

PAGE

Alt, Prof. Albrecht—
Some Notes on the New Greek Inscription from Ghōr eṣ-Ṣāfi ... 191

Bishop, Rev. Herbert L.—
The Interpretation of 1 Sam. xiii, 21 47

Cook, Stanley A., Litt.D.—
Reviews ... ... (*See* also p. 180) 43, 89, 91, 146, 199

Duncan, Rev. J. Garrow, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.)—
A New Greek Inscription from a Greek Cemetery near Safi' ... 35, 95
Modern Hebrew. How the Language of the Old Testament adapting itself to modern needs... 78
Third Quarterly Report of the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem 124
Fourth Quarterly Report 163
Inscribed Hebrew Objects 180

Garstang, John, M.A., D.Sc., B.Litt.—
Askalon 24

Hanauer, Rev. Canon J. E.—
Damascus. Notes on changes made in the city during the Great War 68
Model of a Columbarium 143
Remarks on the Supposed Shrine of Cybele 187

Macalister, Prof. R. A. S., Litt.D., F.S.A.—
First Quarterly Report of the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem 9
Second Quarterly Report 57
Address at the Annual Meeting ... ... (*See* also p. 143) 108
On a Remarkable Group of Cult-Objects from the Ophel Excavation... 137

Masterman, Dr. E. W. G.—
Reviews ... ... 41, 85 sqq., 196

Ovenden, George J. H.—
Mount Gilboa... 193

Phythian-Adams, W. J., M.A., D.S.O., M.C.—
A Roman Milestone from ez-Zib 94

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

First Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem—

Plate I. Plan of House with Mosaic Floors... ... ...*facing* 22

„ II. Architectural Fragments from the House with Mosaic Floors ... ...*facing* 22

Fig. 1. Map of Part of Land South of Jerusalem, showing the Position of the Field of Excavation 10

„ 2. View Looking Southward along the Byzantine Street ... 13

„ 3. Diagram on Mosaic Pavement 14

„ 4. A Potter's Stamp 16

„ 5. Iron Knife Blade and Dagger Handle 17

„ 6. Fragments of Stone Vessels 18

„ 7. Hand of a Marble Statuette 19

„ 8. Fallen Arch Stones 20

„ 9. Restoration of Room *A* 21

Askalon—

Plate I. Askalon. Plan. The Excavation in Fields 61, 52. Foundations of the Senate House and Herod's Cloisters ... ...*facing* 24

„ II. Askalon. Reconstructed Plan of the Senate House and Herod's Cloisters... ... ...*facing* 24

„ III. Askalon. Herod's Cloisters. Detail of the Order „ 24

Fig. 1. Overturned Pedestals and Corner Piece on the Foundation Wall of the Peristyle 27

„ 2. Great Corinthian Capital 27

„ 3. Samaria. Roman Senate House and Colonnades 30

„ 4. Hellenistic Gateway and Colonnade... 30

„ 5. An Impression of Askalon. (From D. Robert's "The Holy Land") 34

A New Greek Inscription from a Greek Cemetery near Safi'—

Plate ... ...*facing* 36

Second Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem— PAGE

Plan of Jerusalem ... ...*facing* 57
Sketch Plan showing Position of Principal Discoveries in Field 5 ... 58
Fig. 1. Impressions of Cylinder-Seal... 59
Plate I. Fig. 2.—Supposed Rock Altar from the North. Fig. 3.—The Breach in the Jebusite Wall ... ...*facing* 62
„ II. Fig. 4.—The Davidic Wall ... ... „ 63
Fig. 5. Staircase in the Millo Tower... 64
Plate III. Fig. 6A.—The Painted Figure ... ...*facing* 66
Fig. 6B. The Painted Ashtoreth Figure 66
Plate IV. Fig. 7.—Grooves on Threshold Stone ... ...*facing* 67

Damascus. Notes on Changes made in the City during the Great War—

Fig. 1. Colonnade as seen from Western Entrance to Mosque of Ommayades 70
Fig. 2. Byzantine Colonnade near North Gate of Ommayade Mosque 71
Plate V. Fig. 3.—Greek Inscription from near es Sadât Mosque *facing* 72
Plate VI. Fig. 4.—Arabic Inscription (A.D. 1206-7) ... „ 73
Fig. 5. Bridge at el-Aḥadâsheriyeh 74
„ 6. Arab Barrage near Bridge at el-Aḥadâsheriyeh 74
„ 7. Interior of Arch Bab esh Shurky 76

Third Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem—

Plate I. The North Bastion and the Tower... ... ...*facing* 124
„ II. North Side of the Tower ... ... „ 125
„ III. The Tower: Corner and Face ... ... „ 127
Fig. 1. Arab Cistern in the Face of the South "Stair" Bastion. Field 7 126
„ 2. Jebusite Pots from Field 7. (Neolithic) 129
„ 3. Jebusite: from Face of Bastion. (Bronze Age) 130
„ 4. Roman Imitation of Melian Ware 131
„ 5. Wine Press. Field 7. (Roman Level) ... ...*facing* 130
„ 6. Wine Press, showing the Filter and Channel leading to Vat *facing* 132
„ 7. Upper part (A) Stone Sink with Outlet; Lower part (B) Stone Troughs ... ...*facing* 133
„ 8. Arab Feeding-bottle 132
„ 9. Arab "Horse-head" Handle. (Full face and side view)... 133
„ 10. Arab Zir or Water-pot 134
„ 11. Arab Stone Lamp 134
„ 12. Arab "Gargoyle" 135
„ 13. Arab Animal Figure 135

On a Remarkable Group of Cult-Objects from the Ophel Excavation— PAGE

Fig. 1. Cult-Object from Ophel 137
„ 2. „ „ „ 139
„ 3. „ „ „ 139
„ 4. „ „ „ 140
„ 5. „ „ „ 141
„ 6. „ „ „ 142

Model of a Columbarium. An Alleged Model of a Sanctuary from the Garden Tomb Grounds—

Fig. 1. Object in "Kakouli" Limestone dug up on the Site of "Asnerie" 143
„ 2. Pottery Objects dug up on the Site of "Asnerie"... ... 144
„ 3. Objects in White "Kakouli" Limestone dug up on Site of "Asnerie" 145

Fourth Quarterly Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem —

Plan ... ...*facing* 163
Plate I. 1. Rock Cuttings seen from the North. 2. Radiating Cup-hollows. 3. "Upper" Channel descending the Rock ... ...*facing* 168
„ II. 1. Street and Arch, and Remains of Arab Cistern built into outer face of the Jebusite Inner Wall. 2. Outer "Hezekiah" Wall, showing False Break and Windows *facing* 169
„ III. Cave I.—1. Entrance to the Cave. 2. First view from within the Cave ... ...*facing* 174
„ IV. Hebrew Lamps and Platters ... ... „ 175

Illustrations in the Text—

Fig. 1. Field 7, Rock Surface in South-East Corner. High Place and Crematorium, etc. 165
„ 2. Plan and Section of Caves, Field 5, etc. 173
„ 3. Neolithic Jug from Cave III 176
„ 4. Flint Fabricator from Cave III 176
„ 5. Bastion of Yellow Ware 177
„ 6. Terra-cotta Figurines 179

Inscribed Hebrew Objects from Ophel—

Plate V.—1. Inscribed Objects 1–10. 2. Inscription on Objects 1 and 7. 3. Inscription on Object 9 ... ...*facing* 184
Plate VI.—Hebrew Ostrakon from Ophel, Cave I, with a Provisional Copy of the Inscription ... ...*facing* 185

Mount Gilboa —

Plate VII.—1. El Kantarah. 2. Sarcophagus. 3. Cave Dwelling. 4. Summit of Mount Gilboa ... ... *facing* 195

GENERAL INDEX.

Amarna Tablets, New, 93.
Annual General Meeting, 97, 105.
Arab-period Objects, 132.
Ashtoreth, supposed painting of, 65.
Askalon, Excavation at, 3; Description of the Senate-house and Herod's Peristyle, 24; Roman period, 25; and Pre-Roman remains, 31; Post-Roman Period, 32.
Assyria, History of (Olmstead), 89.

Beth-Shean, Discoveries at, 92, 157, 199.
Books received, 6 sq., 8, 54, 102, 159.
„ wanted, 8, 55, 103, 161.
„ *See* Reviews.
Burnham, Viscount, Speech, 106.
Byblus, Discoveries at, 149.

Ceres, Fragment of Statue of, 119.
Columbarium, Model of, 143, 154, 187.
Cybele, Alleged Sanctuary of. *See* above.

Damascus, changes in the City during the War, 68 sqq., 100.
Duncan, Rev. J. G., Acting Director, 2; Greek Inscription sent by, 3. *See* Ophel.

Egypt, Cult-objects from Ophel, 137; Scarab, 183; Stelae at Beth-Shean, 199.
Eusebius, a Jerusalem Potter, 120.
Exodus the, route of, 148, 204.

Gethsemane, 197.
Gezer and Byblus, 149.
Gilboa, Mt., 193.
Guides to Palestine, 86, 87.

Habiru and Hebrews, 204.
Health, Report of Dept. of, 85.
Hebrew, Modern, in Jerusalem, 78.
Hebrew Objects, 180.
Hebron, the Sanctuary at, 41.
Herod, Buildings of, at Askalon, 25.
Hittite Names, 43.

Inscriptions—
Arabic, 73.
Greek, 35, 72, 95, 191.
Hebrew, 181, 184.
Latin, 94.

Jar-handles, Inscribed, 180.
Jerusalem, Water-colour Paintings of, 4; Alleged Model of a Sanctuary, 143; Seal-cylinders, 148; Pro-Jerusalem Council, 196. *See* Ophel.

Millo, Discovery of, 62, 111, 117.
Minoan Script, 205.
Mizpah, Site of, 92.

Nebuchadrezzar, Temple of, 201.
Notes and News—
Excavation of Ophel, 1; Askalon, 3; Greek Inscription sent by Rev. Duncan, 3; Death of Mr. Raffaeli, 3; Exhibition of Water-colours by Mrs. Stephenson, 4; Special Donations to Ophel Fund, 5, 52, 101, 159; Death of Lady Gray-Hill, 49; Second Report from Ophel, 50; Other Excavations, 51; Annual Meeting, 97; Letter from Father Vincent, 99; Canon Hanauer's Notes on Damascus, 100; Fourth Quarterly Report, 153; Canon Hanauer and the Alleged Shrine, 154; American Excavations, 157.

Obeid, Tell el-, 201.
Obituaries—
Mr. Samuel Raffaeli, 3.
Lady Gray-Hill, 49.
See also 105.
Ophel. First Quarterly Report, 9 sqq.; Introductory Narrative, 9; Byzantine Stratum, 12; Late Roman Stratum, 15; Third Stratum, 17; Fourth Stratum and Rock Scarp, 23. Second Quarterly Report, 57 sqq.; the Jebusite Period, 57; Hebrew Period, 62; the Herodian Stratum, 65; Roman and Byzantine Periods, 67; Summary of Results, 108 sqq. Third Quarterly Report, 98; the Pre-Davidic Period, 125; Character of the Masonry, 126; Hebrew Period, 127; Date of Jebusite Wall, 128; Greek and Roman Periods, 131; Arab Period, 132; Cult-objects, 137. Fourth Quarterly Report, 163; Jebusite Period, 164; Jebusite Wall, 168; Pottery, 171; the Great Cave, 172; Caves II and III, 175; Hebrew Period, 177; Inscribed Hebrew Objects, 180.

Palestine, Folk-lore, 203.
Philistines, Cultural Problems, 150.
Pim (1 Sam. xiii, 21), Interpretation of the Word, 47.

Ramses II, Stela of, 192.
Reviews—
Hebron le Haram el-Khalîl (Vincent, Mackay and Abel), 41.
Index of Hittite Names (Garstang), 43.
Annual Report of Dept. of Health (1922), 85.
Guide to the Holy Land (Meistermann), 86.
Guide to Jerusalem, 87.
History of Assyria (Olmstead), 89.
Assyrian Medical Texts, 146.
Jerusalem, 1220–22 (Ashbee), 196.
Gethsémani (Orfali), 197.
The Genius of Israel (Noyes), 206.
See also 45 sqq., 91 sqq., 148 sqq., 199 sqq.
Roman Milestone from ez-Zib, 94.

Safi', Greek Inscription from, 35, 191.
Samaria, American Excavations at, 157.
Seti I, Stela of, 92, 199.

Transliteration, Table of, 152, 208.

Watson, Lady, Hon. Local Secretary for Jerusalem, 157.

Zedek Valley (Jerusalem), 112.
ez-Zib, Roman Milestone, 94.

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY the time this *Quarterly Statement* is in our readers' hands Prof. Macalister's long report, dated December 5th, will have been read in the *Daily Telegraph* (December 24th). It will be seen that Prof. Macalister has had to contend against unusually severe difficulties, and that, although there is nothing sensational to announce, there are solid achievements to record. Prof. Macalister writes: "We claim to have settled finally two questions of topography—the minor question of the position and nature of Millo, and the major, all-important question of the site of the City of David. The very ancient pottery that is being found on the site shows that we have broken into the Jebusite city; once for all, it was on the eastern hill, and the claim of the western hill to be 'Zion' disappears for ever."

As it is, the results clearly justify the selection of the site. Enough has been brought to light to encourage further investigation; and such is the lot of the archaeologist that any happy stroke of the pick may disclose antiquities still more interesting than those mentioned in Prof. Macalister's reports. The main difficulties are local. Prof. Macalister says: "By the time these lines are in print the ruins of Millo will once more repose safely under the covering mantle of earth which has hidden them from the eyes of Bible Students for at least forty generations. . . . Millo can no longer be seen, except in the photographs and drawings that are being made of it; but it will await in safety the coming of the far, far distant time when civilization will touch even the Palestinian fellah, and will teach him that there are pursuits nobler than money-grubbing." For, as he remarks,

"the land is the property of folk who would tear every stone from its bed for the sake of the few dirty pounds which they would get by selling them to builders."

In the present issue we give another report, to which we invite attention. It describes an earlier phase of the work than the December articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, but though appearing later, the reports in the *Quarterly Statement* are of more permanent value, being written after further study of the results and with the greater knowledge of the site. They aim, too, at a more scientific exhibition of the results.

The work we have now commenced will continue in the new year. Professor Macalister may have to return to his duties in Dublin, but the Rev. Garrow Duncan, who has in past years had considerable practical experience of excavation work with Sir Flinders Petrie in Egypt, and who has acted as Professor Macalister's assistant since the beginning of the work on "Ophel," will continue the work as Acting Director for the Fund. He will, during the first three months of 1924, have the services of Mr. Ovenden, our Assistant Secretary, in a secretarial capacity, and also, in all probability, the assistance of a well-known young Jewish Archaeologist who is on the spot already.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the work on the "Hill of Ophel" is only in its first phase. As our Hon. Secretary has written in the *Daily Telegraph* of December 27th:—"Far from the work now done being a conclusion, it is but a beginning—and all must admit a successful beginning—of what should be a prolonged and thorough excavation of this unique site. Professor Macalister has had the skill and good fortune to hit off, in his first deep pit, the northern boundary of David's 'Zion' and of the Jebusite City of Jerusalem, which flourished for a thousand years before King David. All the land lying to the south must consequently cover this extremely ancient city and awaits the spade of the explorer. It is difficult to imagine any site in the world which can have a greater claim to the interest of Biblical and historical students. . . . . A large area now lies before us for immediate

exploration. In any way adequately to do this will require steady work spread over at the very least five years and financial support far beyond the very moderate resources at present at our disposal."

We are glad to be able to report that the announcement of the proposed excavations at Ophel brought in several new annual subscribers, but the increase was not so large as had been anticipated, and members of the P.E.F. and all who are interested in the work of recovering the secrets of Ancient Jerusalem are earnestly requested to do what they can in order to enlist more financial support. The fact that other excavations have been proposed by other bodies makes it the more necessary that the P.E.F., the pioneer Society, should not be behindhand.

Among the features of this issue of the *Q.S.*, special mention must be made of the elaborate account of the splendid building recovered at Askalon by Dr. Garstang. Dr. Garstang gives a faithful and highly interesting account of the remains, and shows how these admit of being reconstructed. What is not a little remarkable is the account by an old traveller, David Roberts, who appears to have seen much more than was visible, at least during recent years—one of many proofs of the destruction of old monuments and buildings which has so impoverished the archaeology of the Holy Land.

We print in this issue an account of a Greek inscription sent to us by the Rev. J. Garrow Duncan, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), who is Assistant Director of the Fund's Excavations at Ophel. Mr. Duncan is Wilson Archaeological Fellow (Aberdeen), and we are glad that his first contribution to the *Q.S.* should be on an inscription from a district where epigraphical remains have always been extremely rare.

The Rev. Canon Hanauer sends us some notes on recent archaeological finds in Damascus; we hope to be able to print them in the next issue.

We regret to have to announce the death, on November 15th, of Mr. Samuel Raffaeli, Curator of Coins to the Department of Antiquities at Jerusalem, and Keeper of the Jewish Archaeological

Museum. He was also superintendent of the Hadassah Medical Organization. He is best known for his book on Jewish coins, which appeared in 1913. An "appreciation" of him appears in *The Palestine Weekly* of November 23rd. From time to time he forwarded to the Office or to Mr. Pilcher impressions of seals, or the originals themselves; and he was always most generous in helping to make known the epigraphical antiquities that came under his notice. He will be best remembered for his solution of a notorious difficulty in 1 Sam. xiii, 21, published in these pages in 1914; and it is a noteworthy coincidence that in this very issue we are able to report that his solution, which had already been accepted by the Jewish translators of the new English version of the Old Testament, has also found a place in the new translation of an East African version of the Bible (*see* below, p. 47). But, unless he had been privately informed of this, Mr. Raffaeli has not been spared to hear of what to him would have been so welcome a piece of news.

An exhibition of water-colours of Jerusalem and Galilee, by Mrs. P. A. F. Stephenson, was held at the Brook Street Galleries, November 22nd—December 5th, part of the proceeds being given to the Fund. *The Near East* writes:—

> "She excels in the painting of flowers and of stone-work, but it is, curiously enough, in this country of 'atmosphere,' to the inanimate that she has devoted her best work. Probably her finest things are the representations of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; here she has not only apprehended and blended the richness of the scene, but she has given to the walls depth and an expression almost of speech. In many other pictures, however, there is a quality much above that of mere faithfulness to the original."

Subscribers will recollect that the map of the Negeb or Wilderness of Zin, which should have accompanied the 1914–15 Annual, had then to be withheld from publication owing to the War. The Committee are glad to announce that the map has now been prepared for the Fund by the War Office, and a copy will be supplied gratis to those Members desirous of procuring it to complete their record of the 1914 Survey. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary.

Photo-relief map of Palestine: This popular little map, which is reproduced by collotype process from the well-known raised maps, has been reprinted and is now on sale. It measures (with margin) 29 × 19 inches and contains some hundreds of Biblical names. The price to subscribers is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to non-subscribers 3*s.*; postage 6*d.* extra.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, pp. 6–8.

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following special donations towards the excavation of the City of David:—

Donations to Ophel.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Viscount Burnham, C.H. (on behalf of *The Daily Telegraph*)	500	0	0
Trustees of the Schweich Fund for Ophel (first contribution)	333	6	8
Miss M. S. Talbot	5	5	0
Robert A. Penney, Esq....	1	1	0
Herbert Bentwich, Esq., LL.B.... ...	1	1	0

Donation to General Funds.

Anon	0	5	0

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869–1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £10 10*s*. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—

Index of Hittite Names: Geographical, Part I, by L. A. Mayer and J. Garstang.

The Near East, Nov. 1st : The desert route to Baghdad ; Dec. 27th, Hebrew in Palestine, by Canon Danby.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, liii, 1923.

The Expository Times.

Work that Wins. (From the Y.M.C.A., Chicago.)

A Decade of Woe and Hope, by the Chief Rabbi (Dr. Hertz).

American Journal of Archaeology, 1923, July–Sept.

Smithsonian Institution : Annual Report, 1921.

A New Era in Palestine Exploration, by Elihu Grant. (From the Smithsonian Report, 1923.)

Art and Archaeology.

Homiletic Review.

Geographical Review, Oct. The geography of pastoral life, by P. Arbos ; post-war atlases, by W. L. G. Joerg.

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, No. 11, Oct., 1923.

Jewish Quarterly Review.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 43. No. 1 : Early oriental studies in Europe, by Prof. N. Schmidt. No. 3 : Nard, by W. H. Schoff.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1923 : Jan.–June. "Mycenaean" necropolis of Skhinokhori—Lyrkeia, by M. L. Renaudin ; an archaic ritual of the cult of the Thasian Heracles, by M. Ch. Picard ; inscriptions and antiquities of occidental Macedonia, by M. G. I. Kazarow ; etc., etc.

Revue Biblique, Oct. : The topography of the Maccabaean campaigns, by P. F.-M. Abel ; the new hypogaeum of Byblus and that of Gezer, by P. L.-H. Vincent ; the old Bethlehem carillon, by P. Paul Cheneau ; etc.

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, Nov. : On the history of Assyria and Asia Minor in the 3rd and 2nd milleniums B.C., by J. Lewy ; ancient oriental weights and measures, by Oskar Leuze ; critical reviews of recent oriental literature, by P. Thomsen (Mouterde's Inscr. grecques et latines de Syrie), Wiedemann (Schäfer's religion and art of el-Amarna), and others.

Biblica, Sept. : Wine in the Bible and Talmud, by Dr. J. Döller ; periodical bibliography ; etc.

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society.

NEA ΣΙΩΝ.

Bible Lands, October : Reprint of Dr. Masterman's article on the proposed excavations in Jerusalem in *The Manchester Guardian*, Aug. 16th. Further notes on the City of David, Zion, the Ophel, and the Millo, by the Editor.

Palestine.

The Palestine Weekly, Sept. 7th : The Jerusalem water supply. Nov. 9th : The value of tradition in the identification of the Jewish holy places, by Prof. N. Slousch. Nov. 23rd ; Samuel Raffaeli, by D.

The Zionist Review.

Al-Mashrik, Oct. : An apostolic excursion in Upper Galilee, by P. Ferdinand Tawtel. Nov. : A page of the history of Lebanon in the XIXth cent., by M. H. ; archaeological discoveries at Malta, by Fouad E. Bostani.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks :

Books Presented by W. Clarkson Wallis, Esq., October 23rd, 1923 :

A Pastor's Memorial of Egypt, the Red Sea, the Wilderness of Sin and Paran, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem and other principal Localities of the Holy Land. Visited in 1843. By the Rev. George Fisk, LL.B. 1843.

Residence in Persia amongst the Nestorians. By the Rev. J. Perkins. 1843.

Nineveh and its Palaces. By Joseph Bonomi. 1852.

Journey through Arabia, Petrea, etc. By Leon de Leborde. 1846.

Travels in the Holy Land. By Fredika Bremer. 1862.

Palestine and the Holy Land. By the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. 1832.

Travels in Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land. By Irby and Mangles. 1844.

Nineveh. (2 vols.). By A. H. Layard. 1849.

Travels and Researches in Asia Minor and the Province of Lycia. By Sir Chas. Fellows. 1852.

Armenia, etc. By the Hon. Robert Curzon. 1854.

Travels in Turkey, Nubia and Palestine in 1824–1827. By R. R. Madden, M.D. 1833.

Scripture Lands. By John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. 1850.

From Mrs. Smith :

The Jerusalem Volume and Tristram's "Flora and Fauna of Palestine" (Survey of Western Palestine) ; and the Portfolio of Plates and Plans of the 1867-70 Excavations at Jerusalem.

The Committee will be glad to receive donations of Books to the Library of the Fund, which already contains many works of great value relating to Palestine and other Bible lands.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books :—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864) ; published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten.* (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. I, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener.*

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

Form of Bequest to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund ; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

Note.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE EASTERN HILL OF JERUSALEM.

By Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., LL.D.

§ I. *Narrative.*

With my colleague, the Rev. J. Garrow Duncan, I landed at Port Said on September 4th, and for the first time proceeded to Jerusalem by the railway route (convenient but wearisome withal) through El-Kantara. We arrived at our destination on the morning of the 5th, and on the same day we walked down to the Eastern Hill, and after some discussion selected what seemed to be a promising field for operations. The terracing and re-terracing of the soil on the ridge, which, with the adjacent parts of the Tyropoeon Valley, has been entirely turned into vegetable gardens, have completely abolished any surface indications of concealed ruins that might formerly have been seen on the site. We were therefore deprived of this valuable guide to selection. Our choice depended upon the following considerations: (1) The field should be sufficiently far from the wall of the Haram esh-Sherif to allay any suspicions of our having designs upon that sanctuary; (2) it should be a virgin field, that is, one not previously explored; (3) it should be fairly near the Virgin's Fountain, as an important building (such as a palace) would probably be placed in such a position as to use conveniently the waters of that source; (4) it should, if possible, have no valuable crops that would have to be purchased. The field which we selected seemed to possess all four advantages in full measure. It is about 200 metres from the Haram; it showed no sign of previous excavation; it is almost vertically above the Virgin's Fountain; and it was quite conspicuous among all the other fields of the hill for the blighted, scrubby appearance of its crop of cauliflowers. I communicated our choice without delay to the Department of Antiquities, and awaited developments.

Developments of a disconcerting kind came soon enough. I have been given to understand, by those who ought to know, that even before our arrival various quasi-political intrigues had been set on foot to prevent the work taking place at all. We found ourselves almost immediately faced with a scare that the Haram was once more in danger. The *débâcle* of the ill-starred treasure-hunting expedition of 1909 was still fresh in the popular memory: in the eyes of the Palestinian *demos* all archaeological

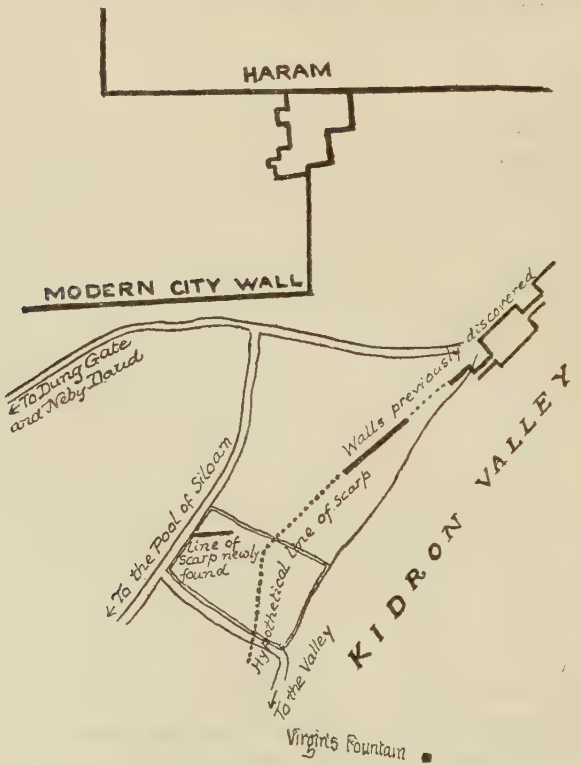


FIG. 1.—Map of part of land south of Jerusalem, showing the position of the field of excavation (surrounded by a double line).

excavators are *ipso facto* treasure-hunters, and the conclusion that our party had arrived with the same aims and methods in view was only logical (Fig. 1).

While attempts were being made to counter this popular delusion, enquiries were being prosecuted with regard to the

owners of the selected field; and here a fresh complication made its appearance. An ingenious gentleman, it appeared, had bought up a share in the field (and, for all I know, in others on the site as well), having heard that a scheme was on foot to excavate the Eastern Hill. His idea was to hold up the excavation in order that he might be bought out at a high figure. He claimed to have paid £500 for his share of the field, and wished for a good but undefined profit on the speculation: some £300 was, I think, alluded to. His partners merely demanded a trifle of £300 per annum rent and £200 compensation for crops. Allowing our speculating friend his profit of £300, this would all mean that the excavator would have had to pay £1,300 before a spade could be put in the ground.

If I were not personally working under a time-limit, set by my leave of absence from University duties, I might have fought these monstrous demands with greater determination. But it would probably have occupied the whole time I had to spare; and to have travelled to Jerusalem and returned, having accomplished nothing but a squalid dispute about the price of cauliflowers, seemed to me an unattractive prospect. After long-drawn negotiations, lasting over five distracting weeks, I succeeded in obtaining four months' use of the land, including the crops, for £250. This, of course, necessitates what may be described as intensive work, in order to get the greatest possible amount dug over in the time. The area of the field, it should be said, is 2,400 square metres.

The problem of wages came next, which also involved much time-wasting disputation. To cut short this unprofitable portion of the Report, I really count myself fortunate that, after the loss of over a month of excellent working weather, the work actually began on October 12th, with wages at the usual Jerusalem rates, and not something quite fantastic, such as was demanded at first.

I have to thank His Excellency the High Commissioner of Palestine; his deputy, Sir Gilbert Clayton; Mr. Ronald Storrs, the Governor of the Jerusalem District; Mr. Luke, the Assistant Governor; Ruhi Bey Abd el-Hadi, Commissioner for the Jerusalem District; Major Partridge, Commandant of Police for Jerusalem; and the officers of the Department of Antiquities, for much valuable help in the various difficulties which arose, and which in the foregoing narrative have been only outlined.

Unfortunately I was disappointed in my hope of securing the services of the old foreman of the Fund, Yusif Khattar, who, having settled down to the care of a numerous family, is unable to leave a safe permanent position for a temporary one. The Egyptian foreman who worked with Prof. Garstang at Askalon has been placed in charge.

§ II. *The Byzantine Stratum.*

In excavating the site, the same method is being adopted as at Gezer: a large area having been marked out on the surface, and sub-divided into rectangular spaces, in each of them a gang was set to work. The area of the pit marked out was 60 feet square, and at first 90 labourers (men and boys) were employed, increased later to about 140. It is an indication of the way in which prices have risen in the interval, that the wages bill for each week is about equal to the sum which the Fund put at my disposal for all purposes each month, at Gezer, fourteen to twenty years ago.

The first eighteen or twenty inches of soil were found to be absolutely sterile of antiquities. They contained nothing but scraps of modern glass, and odds and ends of broken metal objects, all of recent date; the reed of a motor-horn was one of the most curious and unexpected of these. There were also a number of fragments of the roots of olive trees, showing (what in point of fact is still in living memory) that the field formerly formed part of an olive grove. This entirely modern soil must have been imported, probably with manure, in laying out the terrace for the cauliflower field. It was not till we were well into the second foot of depth that the remains of walls began to appear.

The uppermost stratum in the first pit proved to have been almost entirely destroyed. Being on, or just under, the former surface of the ground, it afforded a useful quarry for building-stones, and in consequence hardly any remains of it were left. The structural relics consisted of the following:—

(1) A doorway of a large house in the south-west corner of the pit.[1] Only the northern jamb and part of the threshold were exposed in the pit; the southern jamb is still hidden in a portion as yet unexcavated. The wall through which the doorway passed

[1] [Those photographs of this and of other objects which have not been reproduced in this report can be seen at the office of the Fund.]

ran approximately north and south, and clearly formed the eastern wall of a street running in that direction (Fig. 2). It is interesting to notice that the modern footpath from the Dung Gate down to the Pool of Siloam follows the same line, and doubtless preserves the tradition of this ancient street. The threshold was rebated to stop the door, which opened inward toward the west; the bolt-hole in the centre showed that the door was double: the breadth of the whole doorway was about 10 feet. Above it there had been an

FIG. 2.—View looking southward along the Byzantine street.
(The line of street is just under the notice-board, intercepted between the wall on which two baskets are standing mouth upward and the side of the pit. The dry stone wall to the right of the picture is the modern revetment of the road to the Pool of Siloam.)

arch, some voussoirs of which had fallen on the threshold: one of these, presumably the central stone of the arch, bore on the face a roughly hammered cross, which may be taken as marking the house as the dwelling of a Christian.[1] But except a few paving-stones just inside the threshold of the door, showing that the latter had led into a paved court, no other recognizable fragments of the house remained.

[1] [Those photographs of this and of other objects which have not been reproduced in this report can be seen at the office of the Fund.]

(2) In the north-east corner of the pit, a rectangular pavement of white mosaic tesserae, with a red cross inserted in each of three corners; there probably had been a cross in the fourth corner also, but this was destroyed (Fig. 3). There was an irregular hole broken in the centre of this pavement, forming the mouth of a cistern, 16 ft. 7 ins. deep.

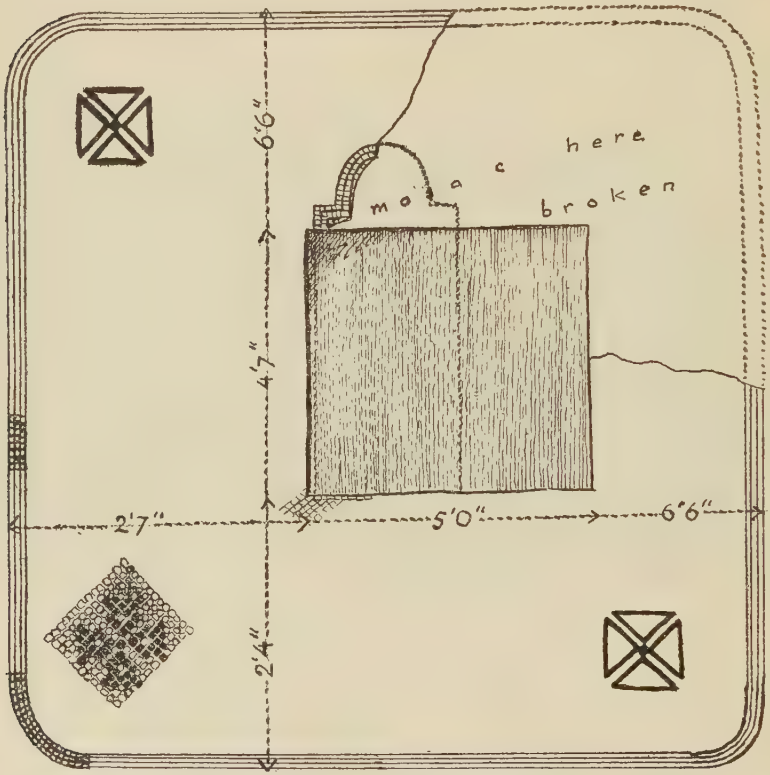


FIG. 3.—Diagram on mosaic pavement.

(3) As this Report is being written, the stylobate and column-bases of a distyle portico have just been unearthed in the second pit (an extension eastward of the first pit, and also 60 feet long). Mosaic pavements seem to be associated with this structure, as well as a drain of pottery pipes; but the excavation has not yet advanced

far enough to enable us to determine the nature of the building. I fear that the greater part of it is outside the limits of our field, and runs into the field to the north.

A cistern with vaulted roof, at present being cleared, probably belongs to this building; but we can say nothing definite about this as yet.

No inscriptions of any kind have been found associated with this stratum. A few Byzantine coins were produced by the labourers, alleged to have been found in the soil; but doubt attaches to such portable antiquities, which are among the commonest objects of Palestine, and can be quite easily carried into the field and exhibited at the delectable moment when baksheesh is assessed. The labourers are quite *au fait* with the art of "salting," as we have learnt by experience. More importance may be attached to the lamps here found, which resemble those found in Christian tombs of round about the 5th century A.D.[1] The general impression which I have from the very scanty remains of potsherds found in this stratum is that it is to be dated to about the time of the Empress Eudocia (438–439 A.D.).

The only other object from this stratum worth mentioning is the top of an ornamental vase [?] in soft limestone. Four debased Corinthian columns support a frieze enclosing the central vase, which is in the shape of an inverted cone, and is decorated with a ring of knobs a little below the lip. The upper part of the object alone was discovered: someone had intentionally cut the capitals from the columns that had supported them, and snapped the central vase across. In the upper surface of the frieze, above each capital, there is a socket, presumably for receiving the supports of some kind of canopy above the top of the vase, worked in a separate piece of stone, and now lost. The height of the object in its present form is $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and its maximum breadth is 3 ins. × $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins.[1]

§ III. *The Late Roman Stratum.*

Underneath the scanty relics of the Byzantine layer, above described, there extends a fairly continuous series of small houses, grouped around a narrow street running approximately east and west, at the south side of the pit—that is to say, at right angles to the line of the Byzantine street mentioned in the preceding

[1] [Those photographs of this and of other objects which have not been reproduced in this report can be seen at the office of the Fund.]

section. Of these houses and their contents there is but little to tell. The masonry is very inferior, and fragments of ornamental stone—capitals, drums, and bases of columns—pillaged from earlier buildings, are used at haphazard as building materials. The rooms are small, the pottery is poor: altogether one gets the impression that at this stage of the city's history, which may be dated approximately at about 400 A.D., the quarter of the city that lay on our site was very poverty-stricken.

One room, however, in this series was floored with a mosaic pavement, having in the centre a lozenge containing a guilloche pattern, in a remarkable variety of colours—white, black, red, grey, and yellow. The edge of another mosaic floor lay close by, but this unfortunately runs northward into a field where we have no rights.

The only finds which this stratum has yielded that call for notice are:

(1) A jar-handle, in yellow ware, stamped with a potter's mark inscribed

CI · L · F · TRO
LEONIS

Fig. 4.—A potter's stamp.

The left-hand end is fractured, carrying off a few letters from the beginning of each line. This is the most considerable inscription that has so far come to light (Fig. 4).

(2) An iron knife blade, and the handle of an iron dagger, which were found lying side by side in the street above mentioned (Fig. 5).

(3) A very large number of fragments (Fig. 6) of ornamental vessels in soft stone—the same kind of "clunch" chalky limestone as is used for the ossuaries or bone-boxes found in the tombs of the period. This is a very fragile material, and it is not surprising that no specimen even nearly complete has been discovered: only

small fragments have come to light. The curvature of these shows that they were of considerable size. They are ornamented with rather coarse mouldings, crudely turned.

(4) The hand of a statuette in white marble of pleasing though not first rate work. It holds a bunch of flowers: probably the figure represented Ceres (Fig. 7).

Fig. 5.—Iron knife blade and dagger handle.

§ IV. *The Third Stratum.*

The stratum underlying that described in the foregoing section proved to be much more important. The most important building in this stratum is a large mansion, the greater part of which was found in the first pit. Entrance was obtained by a large arch, the voussoirs of which indicated a span of just under 10 ft. This arch had collapsed and fallen (Fig. 8) in a row somewhat above the

level of the spring. When the house fell into decay this arch, which spanned the entrance into the courtyard, remained standing for some time. Materials accumulated in the way in which they do in an unscavengered Oriental town. The arch gradually became buried —those who know Jerusalem will be familiar with arches which are buried in the same way: the old arch under the Damascus Gate is one well-known example; another is the archway sometimes called "Gate Gennath." At last it collapsed, and the voussoirs lay in a row on what was then the ground level. There they remained until

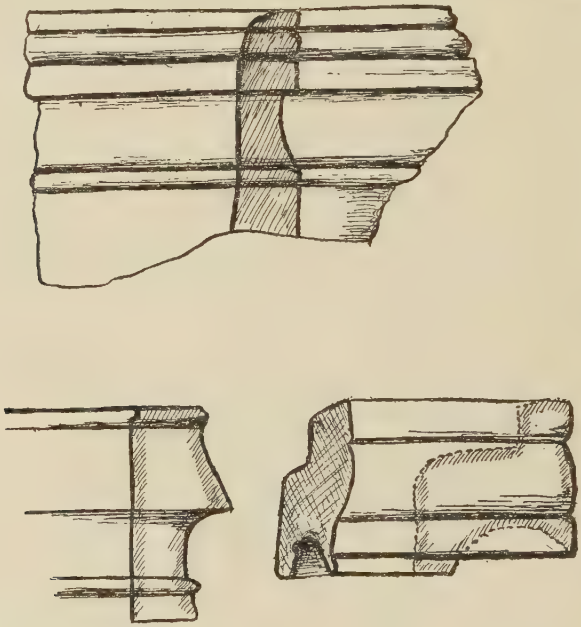


Fig. 6.—Fragments of stone vessels.

they were uncovered in the excavation. I have set them together, reconstituting the arch, which proves to have had a span of slightly under 10 ft. when complete.

The arch most likely was originally double, although there were no traces of the second arch found. The arch stones are drawn out in Plate II (*a*). The plan (Plate I) will show better than any description how the mansion seems to have been disposed. The *shaded* lines of walls indicate structures actually existing. The unshaded are those of which foundations are remaining, the dotted

more or less probable restorations. The main entrance from the court, and the vestibule behind it, have both disappeared completely, nothing being left but two scraps of mosaic, one from each. The "entrance" mosaic consisted of purely white tesserae,

Fig. 7.—Hand of a marble statuette.

the vestibule mosaic of V-shaped slots in black and red on a white ground.

Round the vestibule are grouped three rooms, *B*, *C*, and *D*. *D* is a small chamber with an absolutely perfect mosaic, similar in pattern to the vestibule. *C* seems also to have had a mosaic

pavement, a few tesserae of which were scattered through the soil filling it up, but this had been completely destroyed. *B* had a pavement of white tesserae only. Underneath this was a cesspool, 10 ft. deep, with a drain leading into it apparently from the vestibule. The walls were covered with plaster, and they had been impressed with hollows made with the point of a knife. These were probably meant to key a finer layer of plaster to the surface; but this, which might possibly have been decorated in colours, has quite disappeared. The only feature worth mentioning is a window in the southern wall. All the rooms were covered

FIG. 8.—Fallen arch stones.

with stucco, but this is the only one which presented the feature described. A doorway at the side led into room *A*.

Chamber *A* was a handsome room. Its architectural features were: an alcove at the north end of the western wall; a step in the centre of the northern wall, which probably formed the pedestal of a column or pier that divided the wall into two alcoves. Most probably an arch opening the whole chamber supported roofing lintels, covered, we may presume, with plaster. The floor was decorated with a simple but very pleasing pattern

in mosaic: of this some three-fourths were preserved, the north-eastern quarter being destroyed, probably by the fall of the adjacent parts of the building. This mosaic has been lifted, and, having been kindly presented by the Department of Antiquities to the Palestine Exploration Fund, will be shortly on its way to England, and will probably have arrived before this report appears in print. An attempt at a restoration of this room is shown in Fig. 9.

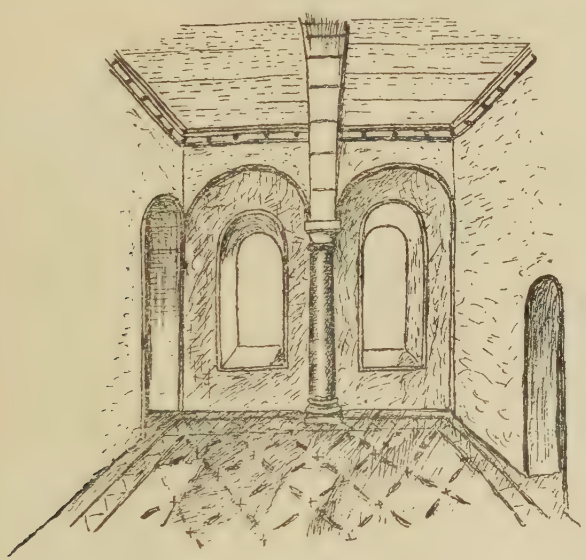


Fig. 9.—Restoration of Room *A*.

West of *A*, and with a floor of flat slabs at a rather lower level, is a chamber, the connexion of which with the mansion is not clear. In the middle stood two column drums, one on the other (dimensions in Plate II, *h*), with a capital lying beside them. A square mortice for the reception of a balustrade (?) was cut in the abacus and bell of this capital (Plate II, *g*) on two opposite sides.

In the poor walls that were built over the mansion some architectural fragments, which probably belonged to this mansion, were found used as building material. These were the column base (Plate II, *b*); the capital (Plate II, *c*), which was morticed in the

places indicated by dotted lines in the drawing, on opposite sides, for receiving a beam; the Attic base (Plate II, *f*), and the base of a pilaster, with moulding on one side only, represented in elevation and half-plan (Plate II, *k*). The fragment of a hexagonal capital with a Greek fret or swastika (Plate II, *e*) was lying loose in the debris on this level, and probably belongs to the house also; as well as some fragments of moulded cornices in plaster, of which drawings will be published later. A number of column drums were also found, one of which had a B upon its end (Plate II, *d*), probably as a guide to the builder in setting it up.

North of room *D* ran the rock-scarp described later. Some rock-cut steps connected with this scarp, probably much older than the mansion, had been utilized to lead up to a height of about 5 ft. above the general level of the mosaic pavements to a cistern-mouth. The disposition of the tesserae showed clearly that there had been a central panel, bearing either an inscription in some ornamental device, which had been destroyed by those who made the cistern. The original hole for water-pots, which was of small size and was contained within a panel marked on the mosaic, was rudely enlarged in Early Arab times by roughly breaking away the south side of the hole. The cistern must then have been completely cleared out, for nothing was found inside it but Arab pottery.

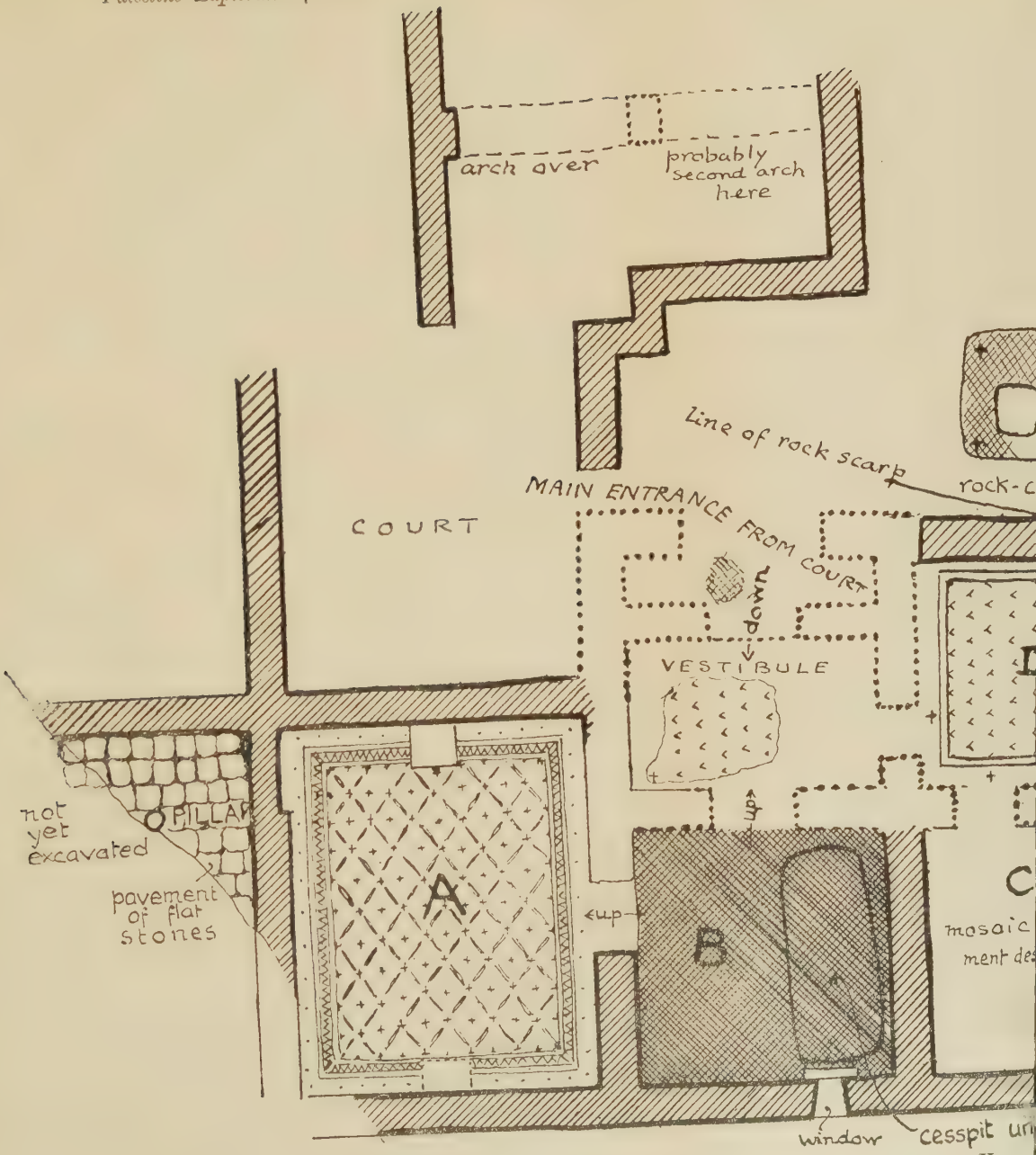
The side of the projecting block of masonry containing the cistern-mouth as well as the rock-cut steps and the wall face to the south were covered with strong cement, to make them capable of holding water.

The eastward extension of the mansion is not yet worked out. There is a large doorway in the west wall of room *D*; further to the east is a wall with a doorway at the end between it and the main external wall (which still retains its outside face of stucco at this point). Some 30 ft. further on the wall comes to an end, and there is a doorway in the return; but some buildings which cover this part of the structure will have to be removed before it can be fully studied.

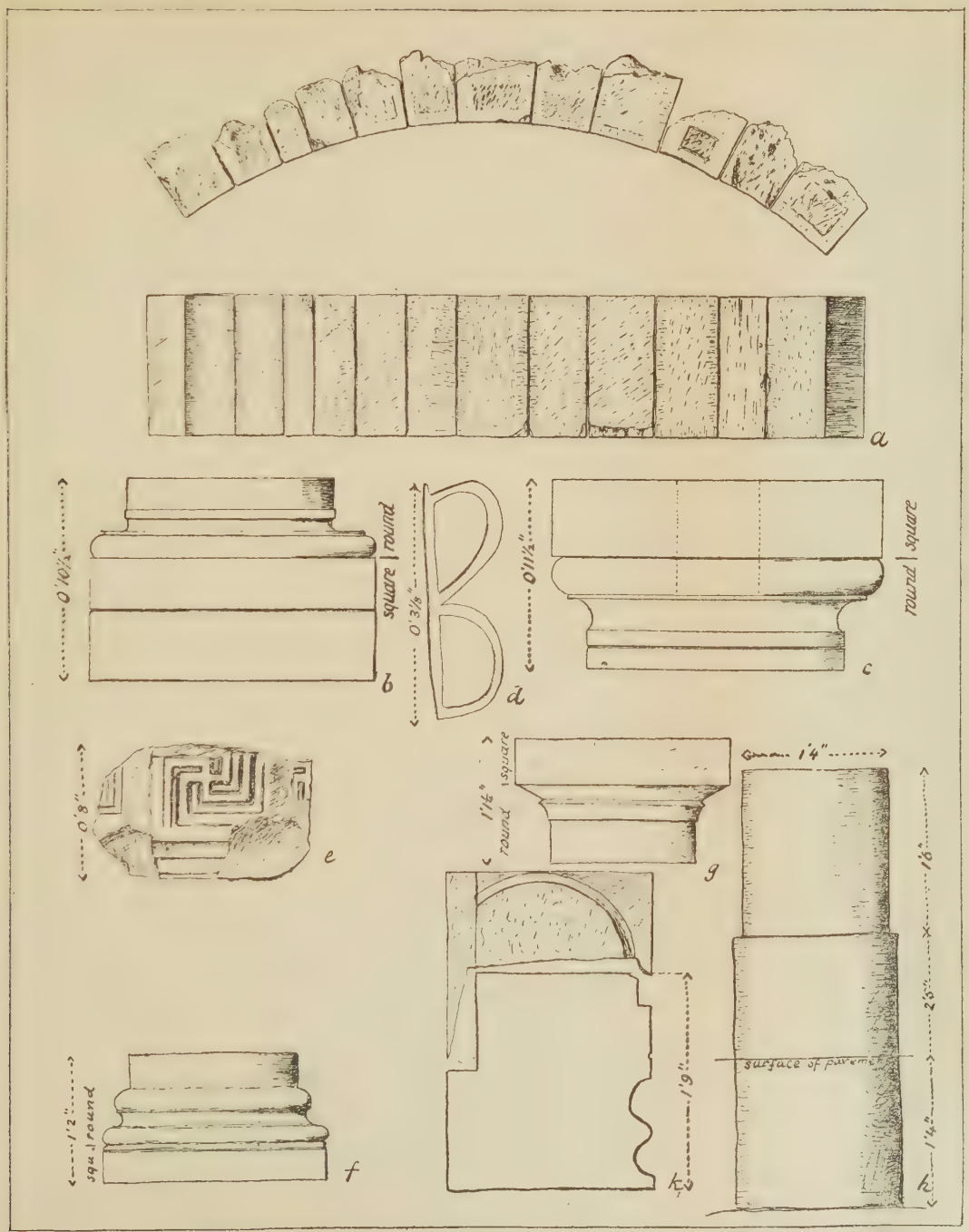
Chamber *D*, as I write, is as yet incompletely excavated. It has a seemingly unbroken floor of mosaic, though the pattern is less artistic than that of the chamber first described.

There are still some other parts of the house to be fully uncovered, but the greater part of the remains are included in the foregoing description.

[*To face page* 22.



PLAN OF HOUSE



ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS FROM THE HOUSE WITH MOSAIC FLOORS.

A limit of date is suggested by a paving tile with a stamp of the Tenth Legion (Fretensis) impressed upon it, which was found underneath the mosaic in room *A*. It is not improbable that the house was the residence of some grandee of Hadrian's short-lived city of Aelia.

§ V. *The Fourth Stratum.*

Underneath the palace with the mosaic floor there was found a small portion of a pavement of stone slabs, with a pillar standing upon it. Two drums of the column remained standing, and the capital lay beside them, inverted. There is nothing to show what this building may have been, and no other structures contemporary with it have been unearthed. I regard it as of Maccabean date, but it may be later.

§ VI. *The Rock Scarp.*

No earlier remains were found in our field; the rock is reached immediately. There are no traces, therefore, of the Hebrew or the Jebusite fortress so far north on the Eastern Hill. This in itself is an important fact gained.

I have applied for, and have to-day (8th November, 1923) obtained the concession of the next field to the south of the field in which we are working. In this field I have hope of better success in the search for earlier remains, as I learn that it was here that a cave, containing a valuable collection of very early pottery, was discovered in the Parker excavation. So soon as terms have been settled with the land-owners, I shall put a body of men at work in it.

We have not, however, been left wholly without traces of Pre-Maccabean activities. Besides some vats cut in the rock, wine-presses or the like, there is a striking scarp, which I cannot but regard as of importance, running approximately east and west through the pit. I have so far found it only in the first clearance: no doubt when the superincumbent buildings are removed it will be found in the second also. It would be premature as yet to make any very dogmatic statements about it; but I feel it highly probable that we shall learn from it much as to the nature and situation of the mysterious structure called "Millo," and also as to the transverse valley running out of the Tyropoeon and cutting off the "City of David" proper from the Temple Hill.

ASKALON.

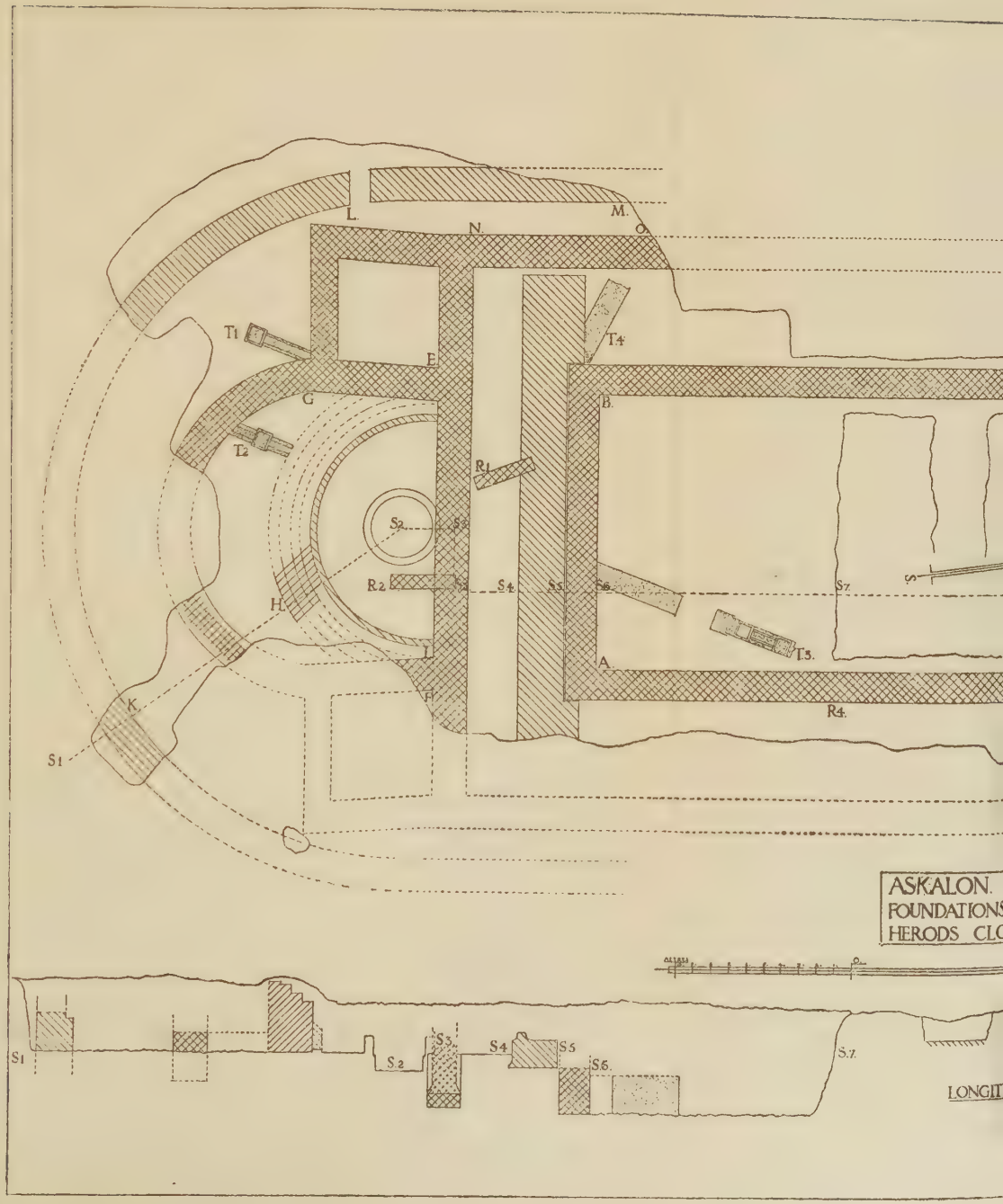
By John Garstang, M.A., D.Sc., B.Litt.

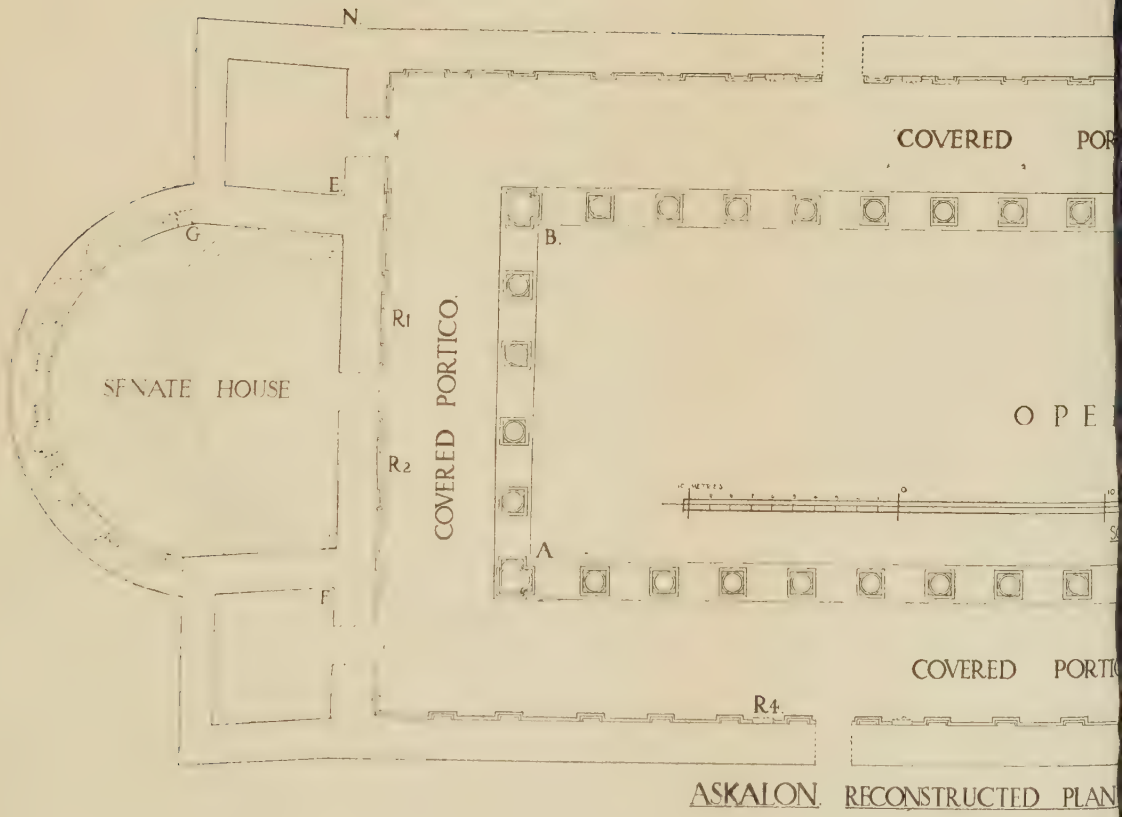
I. The Senate House and Herod's Peristyle.

Previous reports in the *Quarterly Statements* from 1921 have described the history and topography of the site of Askalon, the progress of the excavations, the detail of stratification, and the nature of the ceramic remains. A general outline of results appeared in April, 1922.

We are now able to give further information, after maturer study of the remains, concerning the splendid building disclosed in fields 61 and 52, extending into fields 87 and 60, as numbered in the plan of the site (*Quarterly Statement*, April, 1921). The plans we now publish illustrating this area of the excavations, together with the reconstructed plan of the building and detail of the order, have been prepared in Jerusalem by Mrs. A. C. Holliday from our field-notes. We have been much helped in studying the remains by Mr. E. T. Richmond and Mr. Holliday.

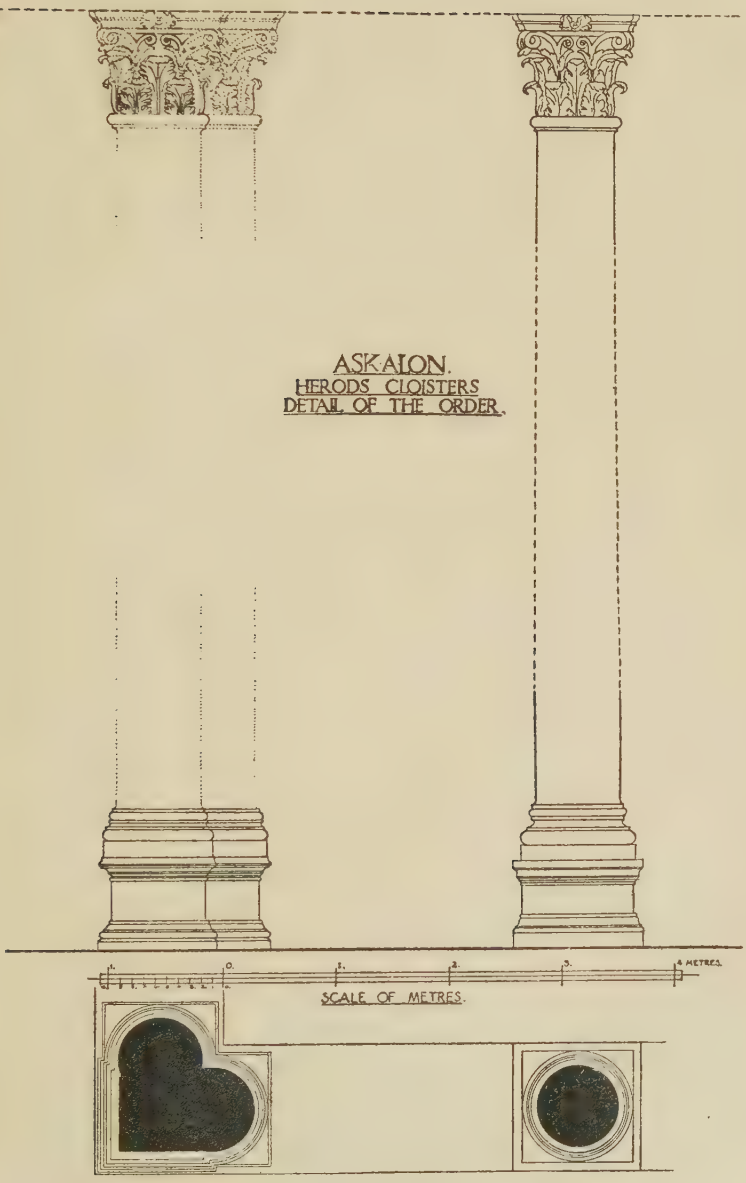
The plan of the excavation in fields 61 and 52 shows the area excavated, and indicates by different shadings our conclusions as to the date and origin of the walls and other remains uncovered. A glance at this will illustrate also some of our difficulties, which will be appreciated by anyone familiar with field work under conditions where it has not been possible to open the whole of an area, but only to test the continuity of the walls and other features by probings—a most unsatisfactory method. Fortunately we were able to make a considerable clearance at the south end of field 61, which proved to contain some of the most important features of the whole building. We were constrained to adopt this method in several cases, partly owing to the boundaries of the fields themselves and their contours, but chiefly because we were loth to destroy remains of the later periods, which have also their special interest. With this brief explanation we may proceed to examine the plan of the excavations.


L.
M.
N
O
T1
T4
E
G
B.
T2
R1
S2
R2
S4
S5
S6
S7
H
T3.
A
I
K
F
R4.
S1
ASKALON.
FOUNDATIONS
HERODS CL
S1
S2
S3
S4
S5
S6
S7
LONGIT



ASKALON. RECONSTRUCTED PLAN

[*To face p. 24.*


ASKALON.
HERODS CLOISTERS
DETAIL OF THE ORDER.
0.
1.
2.
3.
4 METRES.
SCALE OF METRES.

II. Roman Period.

The stout foundations, cross-hatched in our plan, represent the main walls of the early Roman period, dating probably from the end of the 1st century B.C. These walls may be seen to indicate a continuous building with two distinctive features, namely, the semi-circular structure with its flanking chambers to the south, indicated by the letters *E G F*, etc., and the long quadrangular foundation *A B C D*, which, though placed clearly in relation to the former, seems nevertheless to have been added to it, as may be gathered from the re-alignment of the outer wall at the point *N*. In short, as indicated in previous reports, we seem to have discovered the foundations of the local Senate House (or Bouleuterion) and of the Peristyle, or Cloister, with which it was adorned by Herod the Great. Inscriptions recording decrees of the Senate, and so confirming the identification of the building, have been described by Dr. Hogarth in the *Quarterly Statement* (January, 1922).

In our further description of "Herod's Cloisters," to avoid any confusion we now employ the word "Peristyle," for that is the word used by Josephus in his description of the structure. This building, though entirely demolished, has left to us not only the substantial and continuous foundations indicated in the excavations (Plate I); but numerous pieces of classical architecture and sculpture, which show us at a glance that it had been conceived upon a noble scale. This fact prompted the serious effort at restoration attempted in our reconstructed plan (Plate II), to which we shall now refer. The main features are obvious. A peristyle, about eighty metres in length, having twenty-four columns on each side and six at each end (counting the corner-pieces twice), forms an open approach to the theatre-like building identified as the Senate House. The remains were traced over an area exceeding 100 metres in length and thirty-five metres in width. The whole building was thus probably about 110 metres, or 120 yards, over all, and with its long double line of columns must have presented a majestic appearance.

Looking for a moment at the detail of the order (Plate III), which is a necessary preliminary to the reconstruction of the whole, it should be stated that there was a considerable variation in the dimensions of the different examples of pedestal, base, diameter of column, and height of capital which constitute the

essential elements of the Order; but an examination of classical works of other Syrian sites shows that such variation is by no means uncommon. It is limited necessarily to a few centimetres more or less, and as it would have been relatively easy to work all these principal features to a standard dimension, the question may be asked whether this variation was not deliberately planned with a view to avoiding possible monotony of effect, such as might result from a repetition of details conforming strictly to a standard. In this case our reconstruction of the Order is based upon the general average of each of the representative examples. Without repeating the numerous figures, which have been studied and re-studied, the following table gives the average results upon which our reconstruction is built:

Capital		0·90 metres
Column		6·20 „
Base ... ... 0·35	}	0·45 „
Plinth ... ... 0·10		
Pedestal		0·80 „
		8·35 metres

We have no material for the detail of the entablature. The height of the column is given by the two portions of a fallen pilaster (6·20 metres) and this has been adopted as the standard. This measurement includes the upper and lower mouldings which were worked generally upon the shaft. The column base was generally carved with its plinth in one piece, but in some cases separately; while in the best examples, of which we reproduce an illustration from the N.E. corner (Fig. 1), the pedestal, plinth, and base of the great corner-piece were worked in a single block. By similar processes we arrived at an average diameter of the column of 75 cm., and the variation in this important unit was about 4 cm. on either side. From the way in which the columns lay we may conclude that those which formed the portico, at the northern and southern ends, were, on the whole, larger than those which formed the wings. The same observation applies also to the capitals, which were necessarily proportionate.

From the remains discovered it might be possible to restore the colonnade in accordance with the principles of classical architecture in a variety of ways, but that which fits best upon the foundations

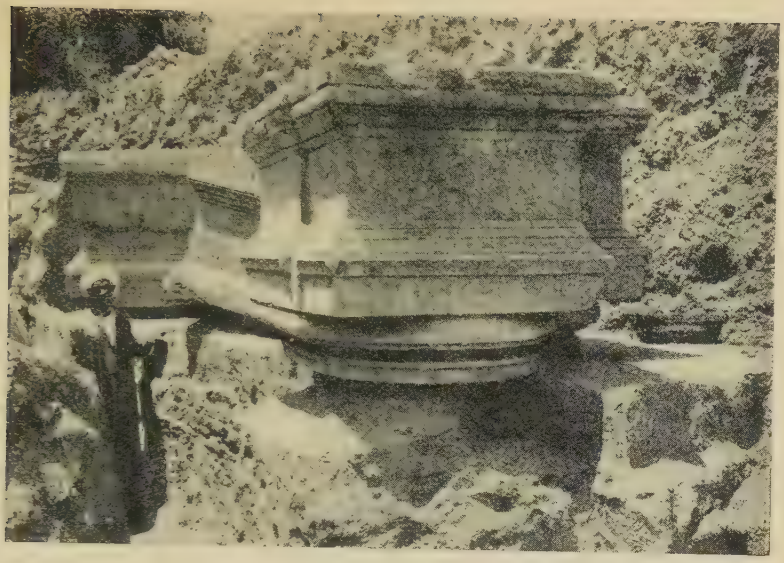


FIG. 1.—Overturned pedestals and corner-piece on the foundation wall of the peristyle.

FIG. 2.—Great Corinthian capital.

shows six columns in front and twenty-four columns by the side, including in both cases the double corner-piece. With this scheme of arrangement the proportion of column and interspace (between the columns) not only looks well, but conforms with an admirable example of this period to be found in the southern temple at Jerash. The space between the columns on the wing is found by this arrangement to be exactly $3\frac{1}{3}$rd columns, or 250 cm.; and though in practice accurate fractions do not seem to have been observed in laying out Syrian buildings, the exact fit of this arrangement in the space determined by the excavation (allowing $4\frac{1}{3}$rd column-diameters between the centres) seems corroborative of the restoration proposed. Examining now the width of the building, of which the internal measurement is 15·70 m, while the walls on either side are 1·70 m. thick, we find the distance between the medial lines of the side walls which give the starting points for laying out the columns to be clearly 17·40 m., a figure which the proposed inter-columniation ($3\frac{1}{3}$rd clear) of the portico does not exactly fit, but leaves a somewhat greater width between the central columns. This fact, however, rather than creating a difficulty, conforms with the standard examples found at Jerash and elsewhere, where a slightly greater space is found between the central pair of columns opposite to the main doorway, precisely as in this case. The main lines of the peristyle being thus established, a few additional observations may be of interest. In the reconstructed plan the letters *R* 1, *R* 2, etc., indicate the theoretical position of architectural statues placed symmetrically in relation to doorways as near as possible to the site in which they were found.

The statues of Victory and of Peace have already been described (*Quarterly Statement*, 1921), and they lay when found with their bases almost exactly upon the spots *R* 1, *R* 2 respectively. That they formed pairs in connection with the doorway is apparent from the detail of their more purely architectural features, but it is not certain whether they faced one another across the doorway or flanked the approach in the manner suggested in our plan. Exceptionally the statue of the Isis-like Tyche (*R* 3), which was found in the earliest stage of the excavation, lay upon the foundation of the main wall, as seen in the plan of the excavations. The ground had, however, been disturbed; there was, moreover, the clear indication of an opening at the point *Q*, where the wall became discontinuous. The small building (*S*), tentatively indicated

as within the cloister, was clearly an addition to the main plan. It was conceivably a shrine of Apollo, as a portion of sculpture attributable to a statue of this god was found within these ruins. Here were many fragmentary slabs of alabaster and of worked marble indicating that this shrine had been elaborately decorated; but there was not sufficient indication to enable us to work out the style. In the middle of the central area (which was not covered), the floor level was traced in nearly every cutting, as indicated by the symbols *S* 7, *S* 8, *S* 9. The more open trench *S* 10 exposed a considerable area of the tessellated pavement, which was composed of large plain tesserae of early character. Towards the N.E. corner (*D*) this pavement was traced both inside and outside the main wall of the peristyle, showing that in all probability the cloister itself was originally floored in this fashion.

Returning now to the south end of the building, we have to note that in the reconstruction of the Senate House we are going beyond our evidence in placing seats in the thickness of the outer apse: this feature must therefore be regarded merely as a suggestion, but small columns and decorative pieces as from superimposed pediments, such as are to be seen over niches of this kind at Jerash and elsewhere, were found in the vicinity and would conform with such a restoration. Nor is it certain that the ancient theatre of seats, which were partially preserved at the point *H* (as the photograph shows), did not belong to the building at this stage, though we mark them as somewhat later. The only indication was that in construction they superimposed some other features definitely early; but this may also be ascribed to a whim of the constructor —an explanation which would seem to accord better with the analogy of the Senate House at Samaria. There, too, we find a small apse with a theatre of seats (seen in the photograph here reproduced for comparison (Fig. 3)), and walls behind it suggest, as at Askalon, the vaulted galleries of approach which are familiar in all classical theatres or amphitheatres. The building at Samaria, though on a small scale, is in fact very similar in its leading features to our own. To the theatre of seats (which are there well preserved) there has been added a portico or peristyle with six columns at each end as in our reconstruction, but with only twelve columns down the wings. It was in fact much smaller. It is noteworthy that the ambulatory seemed to pass somehow all round the apse, possibly by means of these very galleries below the theatre of seats.

FIG. 3.—Samaria. Roman senate house and colonnades.

FIG. 4.—Hellenistic gateway and colonnade.

III. Askalon before the Romans.

The walls labelled *T* 1 to *T* 5, which are askew to the main features of the ground plan, are all of a particular type and found at the lowest level. They are clearly related to a pre-existing building plan. They rose upon original earth mixed with sand, in which we found fragments of late Philistine pottery. Our photograph (Fig. 4) illustrates the style of masonry characteristic of these walls, which may be assigned on general and special grounds to the Hellenistic Age, about 300 B.C. The view is taken from the main wall between the corner *A* and the point *R* 4, looking towards the structure *T* 3; and it shows well the peculiar style of masonry composed of flat Ashlar stones placed on edge. It shows also a special feature, seen towards the right, in the connected pedestals, which indicate that this wall supported a continuous avenue of columns. This was in fact traced subterraneously, and found to be continuous with the portion marked *T* 2. This line was parallel to the similar feature marked *T* 1, so that there is indication of a double row of columns of considerable length, which must have influenced strongly the town-plan of the Hellenistic city. Incidentally a photograph of the section *T* 3 shows that there was probably an opening or doorway at that point. The other portions of similar walls on the same axis, *e.g.*, *T* 4 and *T* 5, belong clearly to the same system. Unfortunately little more was recovered of this, the earliest building period on the area; but if we refer to the general plan (*Quarterly Statement*, April, 1921) we may say briefly that our soundings and excavations over the northerly knoll (the fields of which are indicated in the plan) suggest that at the close of the Philistine Age it apparently did not extend beyond the foot of the knoll in this direction, its limits being marked by the line of slope in fields 1, 2, 3 and 4, adjoining the main cross-roads. We may surmise that in the previous Egyptian period, of which there was, however, little indication, the summit of the acropolis was occupied by a citadel which must have been relatively small, and, to judge from the Egyptian representation of it, of the nature of a walled fortress or castle rather than a residential city. Subsequently, during the Philistine occupation, a larger area was encircled by their main wall, which has been found in the excavation over the sea in field 18, and suggested here and

there in other cuttings. Its general line is indicated by the middle range of terraces around the knoll, and it seems to have gradually extended so that the whole of the present knoll was at one time enclosed within its circuit. This area is indicated on the map by the three roads in the middle of the area, namely the portion of the main cross-road which separates the knoll from the fields of excavation and the two side roads leading from it towards the sea from the corners of the fields Nos. 152 and 6. At this stage we must imagine the site to be represented only by a village on the rising tell, with more or less cultivable land below and around it, broken in the north by a couple of ravines, and the whole encircled by the outer system of earthern ramparts of an earlier age, then possibly neglected. No masonry walls rose yet upon these ramparts as in later times. In these circumstances the avenue of columns of the Hellenistic period may be supposed to have led directly towards the historical site of the Bir Ibrahim (Abraham's Well, No. 88 in the survey of the site). This avenue formed part of a system of buildings which marked the gradual extension of the city from three sides of the tell on to the level ground around. It may be supposed that in the prosperity of this and the Imperial Age the city continued to grow until it filled the whole of the area enclosed by the earth ramparts, upon which, at the close of the period of Roman protection, the great walls were constructed.

IV. After the Roman Period.

The post-Roman history of the site is suggested by some substantial but not conclusive traces, particularly the stout cross-wall leaning on the original foundation *A B* and the main outer curve (with floors, steps and vaults) assigned in our plan to the Byzantine epoch. It would seem that somewhere about the 5th century changed conditions led to the remodelling of the old Senate House, which by the addition of these features was transformed into a veritable theatre, the cross-wall representing the new proscenium. The completed excavation of the choros itself did not confirm the earlier suggestion that the central well might have been the Puteus Pacis of Antoninus Martyr. It had indeed no independent water supply, unless the older stone-lined well (apparently of later Byzantine origin), which it partly enclosed, might have been used for this purpose. This, however, proved to be

shallow and may have dated from the later Arab period. It would appear that the description of Antoninus refers in fact to the Bir Ibrahim: "A Well of Peace, built after the manner of a theatre, in which you descended by steps actually to the water." The description given by Ibn Batutah in the 14th century of the Wells of Abraham states that "you descend to these by broad steps leading to a chamber. On all four sides of the chamber are springs of water gushing out from the stone conduits." This agrees in general with modern Arab tradition. During the lapse of eight centuries clearly much reconstruction may have taken place, but the essential feature of descending steps is common to both descriptions. It is difficult to say what happened to Herod's Peristyle in the Byzantine period: it would appear that a number of the columns remained standing, and were subsequently re-used by the Arabs in the construction of the Mosque of Omar, described also by Ibn Batutah ("there are many fine marble columns, some standing and some fallen down"). This is entirely confirmed by the positions in which the columns were found. Some had fallen on the original floor, which they had crushed and partly penetrated. Others (the greater number) had fallen on to the earlier Arab floor, and some had crashed through the very stout floor of the mosque itself. The double corner-piece (column and pilaster) at the S.E. corner, marked *A* in the plan (Plate III), had fallen over the preserved portion of the Byzantine proscenium wall; while the great capital from a central column of the southern portico was found in the central wall of the choros, at a distance measured by the height of the column, which thus must have fallen after the walls of the Byzantine theatre and Arab miḥrab had perished. We can only suppose that some shock, earthquake or fire, had partially destroyed the peristyle in the 4th century B.C., and that it remained in a semi-ruinous condition even after the transformation of the Senate House into a theatre, until finally reconstructed with a higher floor-level by the Arab builders of the Mosque of Omar.

There is an interesting old print from David Roberts' "Egypt and Palestine," which we reproduce (Fig. 5), as it seems to be an artist's impression of the original plan of one of the ruined buildings of the site. It recalls strikingly the former outline of Herod's Peristyle and the Apsidal Senate House which it adjoined. If this suggestion is correct, then our outer wall should be restored as

Fig. 5.—An impression of Askalon. (From D. Roberts' "The Holy Land.")

carrying a second row of columns, adding form and dignity to the building. Further excavation alone can determine the facts.[1]

[1] [The plate is 57 in David Roberts' *The Holy Land from Drawings made on the spot* (London, 1855). He states: The ruins of the City are about two miles in circuit. It is a new singularity in the history of Eastern conquest, that arms should assist the researches of taste, or the studies of the antiquarian; and it is to Ibrahim Pasha that we owe the chief indulgence which Askalon now offers to European curiosity. For the purpose of building a military station or city on this important site, he ordered the ground to be extensively cleared, and the result was the discovery of several magnificent ruins, and among the rest the ground-plan of a Temple, of which some columns remain, each of a single piece of granite, with an entablature, and capitals of marble finely executed in the Corinthian order. Another discovery was the site of a Christian Church, of which the pavement and the bases of the columns have been preserved. The capitals of the remaining columns are well executed, and upon them is represented a cross, encircled with a laurel-wreath.]

A NEW GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM A GREEK CEMETERY NEAR SAFI'.

By J. Garrow Duncan, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).

The tombstone containing the accompanying inscription was handed to me last October by Mr. Allan, of the Persian Oil Company, who had it lying face down as "a worthless antique" at the back of his house. It had been bought by a friend of his for six Mejidis from a Sheikh at Safi' in the S.E. end of the Dead Sea, and had been rather made a joke of as "a bad investment."

The Sheikh[1] told him it had been taken from a ruined house near by; and the shape and size of the stone itself certainly suggest it had been built into a wall. There may be a ruined church there from which it might have been taken; but Mr. Allan

[1] Sheikh Farras of the Safi'an Tribe.

thinks he simply meant a cemetery, and may not have wished to say so. There are cemeteries and ruins all round there, he informs me. Being nicely rounded in shape it was carried away to form the upper stone of a hand-mill; and the Arabs produced it to prove that there are town-ruins near Safi'. The district is so unhealthy that the prospectors came back, one on a stretcher and the other delirious with malaria. Major A. T. Smallwood, who bought the stone, died a month later in England; and the fourth member of the deputation got malaria very badly.

The stone was brought to Jerusalem in 1922.
The inscription runs (see Plate):

Μνημιον Αινι
ου Γοδεου (? Ποδεου), (? Θαδεου)
Παυσαμενος
ετων $\overline{\pi'}$ (or $\overline{\pi}$) εν ετι
$\overline{\Sigma\Pi\Gamma}$ (or ΣΙΓ) Μηνος
Αυδονεου Δ'
Θαρσι ουδις
αθανατος

The Monument of Aeneas, son of Godeos (?)
He "voluntarily ceased from labour"
at the age of 80 (or 50) years in the year
283 (or 213)
on the 10th day of the month Audoneos
Be of good courage! No one
lives for ever

Μνημιον is the contracted form for μνημειόν.

Αινιουγοδεου.—1. If this is to be taken as one word it can only mean "the man from Engedi," and is a case of a family migrating from one village to another and adding the name of their former village as surname. Engedi is not far from the Safi'a district. This is a common practice in Palestine at the present day. Thus a family coming to Jerusalem from Nablous got to be known as Nabulsi, which ultimately became the family surname; and when a branch returned to Nablous it retained the surname and uses it still. Similarly Lydāwi, a native of Ludd (Lydda), and Selfiti, a native of the village Selfit, are surnames in use acquired under similar circumstances.

Greek Inscription from Cemetery near Safi'.

The objection to this is that Αινιου is genitive, and in the compound Αιν- or Αινιο- would have been sufficient. Also it is unusual perhaps to use the surname alone in such a case with no "son of" or family details—unless it be that being a stranger no one knew his family history.

2. Taken as two words it reads: "The Monument of Aeneas, son of Godeos, or son of Thadeos (for Thaddeus) or son of Podeos" (*cf.* Acts ix, 33; Matt. x, 3).

The lettering here is difficult. It seems to read ΓΟ- or ΓΑ-; but Sir William Ramsay, to whom I sent a pencil rubbing, considers Godeos an unsatisfactory reading, and thinks the father's name may be ΘΑΔΕΟΥ, *i.e.*, Θαδέου for Θαδδαίου. He thinks that Aeneas is certainly a reflection of Acts ix, 33.

The next point which calls for note is the use of the middle of παύω in the sense of "dying"—"voluntarily ceased from labour." That πανσάμενος should be in the nominative case is quite in accordance with usage on such inscriptions. The usual expressions for "dying" in Christian inscriptions, ἀναπαῦσις and ἀνεπαύθη, imply that God has given them rest.

The use of the middle here, omitting all reference to a Higher Power, suggests that this is a pagan inscription, and pre-Christian in date. Sir William Ramsay informs me that he has seen no parallel to this use of the middle in Christian Epigraphy.

Ετων Π̀ or Π̓′ means "at age of 50 years or 80 years." The latter seems to be the correct reading of the inscription. If ΙΓ be read, it would mean 93 (?83) years; but his age is perhaps of little importance.

I have studied closely the end of l. 4 and beginning of l. 5, where the cutting splintered, and I am convinced it reads ϹΠΓ "In the year 283." The shake on the left of Ϲ is accidental, and shows no trace of colouring. The upper line of this letter was prolonged to include both the Π and the original Γ. In cutting the engraver's chisel had slipped, so that he cut out one side of the first Γ and the upper part of Π as well. Afterwards he cut in the upper stroke of the Π a little beneath the original on the broken face, as is plainly visible on the stone itself. Then he proceeded to make a fresh Γ a little further to the right, but his chisel again slipped, and the left side of the second Γ was carried away. This is confirmed by the fact that the paint, with

which every letter was originally coloured, is still traceable on the right side of the Γ, as well as on the C and Π.

The date on the inscription therefore is 283. Another possibility is that it should be read CIΓ or 213, which does not account for the two parallel strokes between C and Γ.

If the stroke on the left of /C is intended, C may stand for the unit 6, the date being written backwards. /CΠΓ would then read 386.

The question now arises, what era is here referred to? If it is the Seleucid era, 312 B.C., the year 283 is 29 B.C., the year 213 is 99 B.C., and the year 386 is 74 A.D. If, however, we take the era of the Province of Arabia, 107 A.D., the date of Aeneas' death will be 390 A.D., or 320 A.D., or 493 A.D.[1]

There is also the era of Eleutheropolis (Beit Jibrin) about 200 A.D., but it was not wide-spread, Diospolis being the only other place whose coins show its use, as I am informed.[2] This would place the inscription far too late for its style of lettering and matter. The Christian influence should in that case be much more in evidence. The same may be said of the era of the Province of Arabia. Besides, it is doubtful if Safi'a was included in the Province of Arabia. The era of Pompey, 64 B.C., when he gave freedom to so many Greek cities east of Jordan, is subject to the same criticisms. Safi'a, or the Greek town which existed near it, probably did not share in his gift.

Personally I think the Seleucid era is referred to, and the date of Aeneas' death is 29 B.C. This is the most likely era for the district, on which point Sir William Ramsay agrees; and perhaps best suits the character and style of the inscription itself. Allowing that the stone was erected years after, the inscription is thus in all probability of the 1st century.

Δ' in l. 6 is contracted for *Δεκα*.

Αυδονεος ought really to be Adnaios, but in such inscriptions a letter commonly creeps in between *δ* and *ν*, usually *ι* or *υ*. Prof. Ramsay says this is the only instance of omikron which he has seen.

The last two lines of the inscription contain a common formula for ending such inscriptions, like Memento Mori. It is undoubtedly

[1] [Writing later, Mr. Duncan thinks it more likely that 213 is right.—*Ed.*]
[2] By Mr. G. F. Hill, through Prof. W. M. Calder.

pagan in origin, but Ramsay says in his experience it always indicates a Christian inscription. He has "never seen an instance of its pre-Christian use."

Sir G. A. Smith seems to have regarded it as indisputably pagan, and in the first edition of his *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* he contrasted the hopelessness of the pagan's outlook with the hopefulness of the Christian, as evidenced on their tomb inscriptions. In his latest edition he acknowledges that Christians used the formula too. Of course the meaning of the expression on the lips of the pagan would be vastly different from the Christian's meaning. In the one case it means that death ends all. In the other, simply that all must die—no one is deathless; and our translation of it must vary according to whether we regard the inscription as Christian or pre-Christian.

If "Aeneas, son of Thaddaeus" is the correct reading, these two names are of course suggestive. Sir W. Ramsay thinks that Aeneas is most likely in some way connected with Acts (see ix, 33). Thaddaeus is the surname of the Apostle Lebbaeus (Matt. x, 3). Lebbaeus is regarded really as a "pet-name" for Thaddaeus (Souter, *Dict. N.T.*), and may have been given him from the name of his native city.[1] In Joshua xv, 32, Lebaoth is given as one of the southern cities of Judah, and it occurs in the company of Ain (probably Ain-gedi) and Rimmon (unless the two are one place, En-rimmon). It is just possible that in Lebbaeus we find a reflection of this city, the site of which is unidentified, but must have been quite near to the Safi' district, from which this stone comes.

If we accept the suggestion that the ΣΠΓ of the date be read backwards, thus giving the date of Aeneas' death as 74 A.D., there is a subtle temptation to connect him with the Aeneas of Acts ix, 33, who was cured of the palsy by Peter some ten or fifteen years earlier. This of course happened at Lydda, and would imply that he had migrated from the Safi'a district and been taken back there for burial. If Aeneas' father was named Thaddaeus, by a common rule in family life Aeneas' son may have been Thaddaeus also—may, in fact, have been the Apostle of Matt. x, 3, which would explain Peter's finding "saints" already in Lydda, as well as his visit there, perhaps. One may

[1] For other views, see *Ency. Biblica, s.v.*

venture to ask whether it will be found some day that the cemetery from which this stone was taken was the cemetery of a Greek town at the S.E. end of the Dead Sea, from whose name Λεββαιος, Lebbaeus, would be the correctly formed adjective; and that Thaddaeus Lebbaeus the Apostle was the son of this Aeneas, who died either in 29 B.C. or in 74 A.D.

Leaving these speculations aside, we must recognize that everything depends on whether we decide that this is a Christian or a pre-Christian inscription. Some, not having read the date, have given it as their opinion that it may be as late as the 4th century A.D.

If we accept the 74 A.D. date of the inscription and regard it as Christian, there is the other possibility, that here we have evidence of the presence of St. Paul during the two years which he spent in Arabia. According to Sir G. A. Smith the "Arabia" of St. Paul included Petra and further south, perhaps to Sinai (*Hist. Geog.*, 20th ed., p. 620). This would of course include the district of Safi'a.[1]

JERUSALEM, *November*, 1923.

[1] [Prof. Burkitt, to whom a photograph was shown, sees no reason to doubt that it may be 29 B.C. He inclines to read the name as Godeos.—*Ed.*]

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Hebron le Haram el Khalil, Sepulture des Patriarches. Par L. H. Vincent, D.P., et le Capitaine E. V. H. Mackay, R.R.S.C., avec la collaboration de F. M. Abel, O.P. Pp. 253 in the text, with 86 illustrations and a separate volume of 27 plans and photographs. Paris: Ernest Leroux. 1923.

THIS handsome work gives an exhaustive account of all it had been possible under existing conditions to learn of the inviolable sanctuary at Hebron. Until — and at present the prospect is hopeless — the fanaticism of the guardians of the shrine allows a scientific examination of the long-closed substructions of the Mosque at Hebron the world can never know what claims these have to be the "Cave of Macpelah." Had the presumed cave been inviolable through the centuries there might be even stronger reasons for a wish that the ban should be removed, but it is to be feared, from evidence given in this volume, that whatever interments were ever made here there is but little left to-day which could really establish the claim that the bodies of the Patriarchs ever rested here.

But all that it is possible to know is presented in the sumptuous volume before us. Every architectural form, every inscription, and every historic record bearing on the Mosque is fully dealt with here. The first part deals with Archaeology and Architecture—the Haram, the familiar enclosing walls, and, as far as our scanty material allows, the Cave of Sepulture.

With regard to the Mosque itself we are upon sure ground. By means of the numerous photographs and plans the reader can at leisure study every corner of the building. Originally a Byzantine church stood here, but during the time of the Later Kingdom of Jerusalem this was entirely reconstructed, and a larger building, very similar to the great church—now Mosque at Gaza — took its place. This in its time was remodelled — somewhat incompletely — to the type of the older mosques at Cairo. This alteration was carried out in 1331–32 A.D., as is shown by an existing inscription, by Tarkiz, Emir of Damascus,

on the order of the Mameluke-Sultan el Malik en Nasir Mahommed ibn Kalun. Two of the Cenotaphs, however, those of Abraham and Sarah, are of older date, probably the work of one of the Ommeyad Caliphs. While much of the internal work belongs to the XIVth century and is artistic—notably the pulpit—the inner walls have been disfigured by incongruous colouring of modern times. The well-known enclosing walls are probably—as Colonel Conde suggests in the *Memoirs* (Vol. III, p. 345)—the work of Herod the Great.

In respect to the cave, when we leave speculation, the one fact that emerges is that we have to deal not with one cavern, but with a series of grottoes consisting of more or less artificial rock tombs.

The second part of the book deals exhaustively with the historical side. There is a discussion on the Biblical evidence, and from these early times the historical references are here traced through the centuries. There are at various periods many accounts of visits to the Mosque itself, but few to the substructions. Of these last the most complete is one given here of a visit made by monks of the Priory in 1119, which is here reproduced in the original Latin, from *Recueil des Historiens des Croisades Accrointant*, pp. 302–314. It is narrated that the monks, making entrance through the Cenotaph of Isaac, entered a grotto, from which, after four days' hard work, they forced their way into a second grotto containing a sarcophagus. From this they entered the main chamber, and in an adjoining grotto found the remains of two bodies, which they surmised were those of Abraham and Isaac. Other bones they ascribed to Jacob, besides which they discovered some fifteen vessels filled with bones. These human remains were washed with wine and water, and after being venerated by the pious, they were presumably re-interred. They are apparently the bones seen here half a century later by Rabbi Benjamin of Tudea, who mentions "tubs filled with the bones of Israelites." But there was no positive evidence by which any of the bodies could be identified, and we fear none such will ever be found.

The last visit to this mysterious "cave" was one which is sadly—and provokingly—incomplete. During General Allenby's advance (1917) Colonel Meinertzhagen, a well-known intelligence officer, finding the Mosque deserted, actually penetrated through

the Cenotaph of Abraham into some of the subterranean passages and found a grotto, in which was a tomb or cenotaph of the Crusading period, similar to the tomb of Baldwin I in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Unfortunately the time was not one at which it was possible for an officer on duty to take advantage of this unique opportunity, and a second one did not occur. So we may wait many years before we know more.

The supplementary volume contains beautiful reproductions of photographs of the Mosque, and plans drawn with all the skill we are accustomed to from the distinguished Dominican archaeologist.

E. W. G. M.

Index of Hittite Names. Section A. Geographical. Part I. By L. A. Mayer, Ph.D., with notes by John Garstang, D.Sc. British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Supplementary Papers, I. Published at the Office, 2, Hinde Street, W. 1.

To the ordinary reader nothing would seem to be less inspiriting than these fifty-four pages of place-names and annotations. Yet it is one of many other signs of what, without any exaggeration, may be regarded as a new stage in our knowledge of the Near East. A new chapter was opened in the history of the Bible Lands some years ago by the fortunate discovery, by the Berlin scholar, the late Hugo Winckler, of the archives of the old Hittite Empire. The cuneiform tablets found at Boghaz Keui in Asia Minor make a contribution equal, if not, indeed, superior, to the "Amarna" tablets discovered at Tell el-Amarna; and the Hittite Empire is fast becoming one of the romances of the past, and, it may be, holds the key to many historical, linguistic, and other problems of the interrelations between Europe, Asia, and Africa.

To put it briefly, we are obtaining a new perspective of the history of the XVIth–XIth centuries B.C. The age of Moses and of another law-giver, the Cretan Minos, the age of Agamemnon and the siege of Troy, the age of Philistines—this now comes before us with a fulness which scarce a generation or so ago would have seemed incredible. What had long been recognized to be an age of supreme interest has gained a new significance when excavation and archaeology illuminate, as they so brilliantly have done, the inner life and conditions, and, equally, the high

politics of the lands involved. Everywhere separating walls are being broken down, and we recover pictures of a certain internationalism, of intercourse and of mutual influences, such that what to the Bible student is essentially the "Mosaic Age" is now one where the particular events which led to the establishment of the Israelite kingdom must be reconsidered in the light of the ebb and flow of life and thought over the whole area of which Palestine was only a small part.

New light is being thrown, for example, upon an Assyrian code of laws which brings up anew the problems raised by the famous code of the Babylonian king Hammurabi and its influence on Israel. Miscellaneous information becomes accessible upon the psychology of the different peoples, their leading ideas, and even their political philosophy (if we may use the term). Sometimes it is that the evidence is of direct bearing upon questions of biblical research—for example, the Habiru (? Hebrews) and their gods, or the use of a plural *ilāni* in reference to a single god, corresponding to the use of the Hebrew Elohim. At other times one can only say that we are building up a new background upon which to place our knowledge of Palestinian history. So, for example, we come to perceive how the Persian age of the Achaemenids was not the first occasion when Iranian influence was exerted over Palestine; or we learn that interrelation between Palestine and the Greeks, such as we know it in the Hellenistic age, had to some extent a forerunner before the days of David.

All this by way of an introduction to the "Index of Hittite Names." It is the first of the Supplementary Papers issued by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. It is an indication of the fine broad view which the School intends to take of Palestinian research. It is in itself an admirable piece of work. In the nature of the case it cannot be final, but it gives in handy form as complete a statement of the geographical contents of the Hittite archives as can be expected at this stage. One may not be prepared to accept all the identifications; for example, it is difficult to place the important country of Kissuwadna in the area of the later Pontus. But it is an immense advantage to have all the material for this and other names summarized and set forth in scholarly fashion as a starting-point for further enquiry, and the School is to be congratulated upon the admirable start that it has made.

The other work of the School, as published in its Bulletins, has already come up for notice in these pages, and this new publication is proof, if proof were needed, that the School is fully alive to its opportunities, and deserves the most sympathetic consideration of all who have at heart the deeper knowledge of the Bible Lands. The School is not an excavating body—like the Palestine Exploration Fund—it is in effect a School, a training ground for scientific and scholarly field-work; and, when we consider the energy of the French and the American Schools of Archaeology in Jerusalem, we may hope that a new chapter has been opened in the history of Palestinian research as also in the history of the past.

Awakening Palestine. Edited by Leon Simon and Leonard Stein. Murray, 7*s.* 6*d.* 1923.

This volume contains a number of essays by different writers, and is intended to assist readers to understand the significance of Zionist work in Palestine, its progress, and its prospects. The writers included Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Herbert Sidebotham, the Hon. Ormsby Gore, and others, and the editors may be congratulated upon the informing volume which they have succeeded in producing. Of special interest for our readers are three articles: by Mr. Tolkowsky, on the physical features of Palestine; by Mr. Ormsby Gore, on the Holy Places; and by Canon Danby, on the future of archaeological research in Palestine. The last-mentioned remarks that almost everything possible in the way of perfecting the machinery and making Palestine "safe for archaeology" has been attempted, though how smoothly and successfully the machinery will run time alone will prove. After commenting on the presence in Jerusalem of such fine organizations as the École Biblique de S. Étienne (now the official French School of Archaeology) and the American School of Archaeology, Canon Danby goes on to refer to the onerous duties of the British School, which "finds itself for the moment assuming most of the cares of the Government Department of Antiquities."

Révue Biblique, October, 1923. Father Abel begins a learned and interesting discussion of the topography of the Maccabean campaigns. The geography of Palestine from the military point

of view has, of course, received a new impetus since the War, and it will be recalled that the Schweich Lecture (Dec., 1922), by Dr. I. Abrahams, was on Campaigns in Palestine from Alexander the Great (*Q.S.*, 1923, p. 3). Father Abel deals with the achievements of Judas Maccabaeus under the headings: Modin; the first engagements; the fight at Beth-horon; the battle of Emmaus; the defeat of Lysias at Beth-Sur; and expeditions outside Judea. There are seven plans and sketches Important also is the acute comparative study by Father Vincent of the new hypogaeum of Byblos and the royal hypogaeum of Gezer, with full illustrations. Father Paul Cheneau writes on the Bells of Bethlehem (three plates).

The chief article of interest to us in the Annual Report of the *Smithsonian Institution*, 1921, is that by Elihu Grant on "A New Era in Palestine Exploration." It is a summary of the work which has been or is to be undertaken in Palestine, with special reference to the Fund's work at Askalon, which is illustrated by seven plates. We read that Harvard University will continue to investigate Samaria, Chicago will undertake Megiddo, and that opportunities for excavation at Dan and Dothan are or will be available to American archaeologists.

The *Bulletin* of the American Schools of Oriental Research (October, 1923) refers to the prospective opening of the School at Bagdad, and contains a noteworthy account of some archaeological and topographical results of a trip through Palestine, by the School's Director, Prof. Albright.

The *Journal* of the new Palestine Oriental Society continues to increase in interest. The chief feature of Vol. II, No. 4, is a study of modern Palestinian parallels to the Song of Songs, by St. H. Stephan, an important contribution which has been issued separately (five piastres, or one shilling). E. N. Haddad writes on the guest-house, and Prof. Albright in this and other numbers contributes learned notes on a variety of biblical subjects. On p. 286 *sq.* he combats the now favourite view of the *Ṣinnōr* or conduit in the story of David's capture of Jerusalem. In Vol. III, No. 1, Mr. Phythian-Adams discusses the site of Mizpah, which he identifies with Tell el-Nasbeh. Palestinian folk-lore is re-

presented by Mr. T. Canaan's essay on the "folk-lore of the seasons," and Mr. Haddad has a short account of methods of education and correction. In No. 2 Mr. Voigt, after discussing the identification of Nob, reaches the conclusion that it was probably located in the hill where the Government House now stands. Father Vincent, in addition to an appreciation of the late Prof. Clermont-Ganneau, has a careful study of the date of the inscriptions of Arak el-Emir. Incidentally we note that the jar-handles stamped with the Divine Name (*Yah*[*u*]) from Gezer, Jericho, and Jerusalem, are ascribed broadly to the IVth–IIIrd century B.C. He concludes that the monuments were the work of the Tobiah who lived in the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus.

We have received a prospectus of the first volume of an elaborate Encyclopaedia of the Geography of Palestine, Syria, and the Sinaitic Peninsula, by the late Rabbi I. S. Horowitz (Vienna, 1923). It is written in Hebrew, and deserves mention on this account. It should be welcome to all Jews who are interested in the land and are *au courant* with modern Hebrew. The first volume contains 372 + xii pages quarto with about two thousand entries, and is to be had for £1. It has been favourably reviewed in *The Jewish Guardian* and elsewhere.

S. A. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The interpretation of 1 *Sam.* xiii, 21.—In co-operation with the Rev. P. Loze, of the Mission Suisse Romande, I have been engaged for the last nine years in translating the Old Testament, and revising the New, for the British and Foreign Bible Society, into the 'Si Ronga language of Portuguese East Africa (district of Lourenço Marques).

In the course of our work we came to the familiar "crux" in 1 Sam. xiii, 21: "yet they have a file for the mattocks," etc. (R.V. text). R.V. margin says: "Or, when the edges of the

mattocks . . . and of the axes were blunt. The Hebrew text is obscure." We could not accept either rendering, and found no help in the commentaries or lexicons—even the Oxford Lexicon. However, just at that time I received my copy of the *Expository Times*, and found in an article describing the excavations at Gezer the mention of certain shaped stones, evidently used as weights, and inscribed in old characters. To our delight, one of these was stated to bear an inscription equivalent to the פִּים of the Massaetic Text. The riddle was plainly solved. Permission was obtained to act upon this, and in the ʾSi Ṛonga version of the Bible, which is now on the eve of publication, the passage reads: *v.* 20, as in R.V., *v.* 21, "and the sharpening (*i.e.*, price of sharpening) was a 'pim' for the mattocks, etc." And the marginal note reads: "pim: that is, two-thirds of a shekel."

Mr. Loze informed me that the other day he had received a copy of the newly published translation of the Old Testament made by a board of American Jewish Rabbis, and they had rendered the passage in the same way.

It is no small satisfaction to us that Prof. Macalister's discovery has enabled us to secure the correct rendering of a passage which had by all been given up as corrupt.

Rev. Herbert L. Bishop.

Aberystwyth.

[We gladly print the above excerpts from Mr. Bishop's letter. The explanation is not new. In the *Q.S.*, April, 1914, p. 99, Mr. Pilcher drew attention to a weight inscribed as above, and in the possession of the late Mr. Raffaeli of Jerusalem. Mr. Raffaeli, he reported, desired to draw attention to the fact that the title cleared up the obscure word in 1 Sam. xiii, 21, and his suggestion was accepted not only by the American Jewish translators of the Old Testament, but also by Prof. Barton in his valuable *Archaeology of the Bible*, p. 161, note. Mr. Bishop's statement that the new explanation has now found its way into the ʾSi Ṛonga version is another stage in the history of a discovery which is a fresh "Bible side-light from Gezer."]

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

We are pleased to announce that it is the intention of the Executive Committee to issue shortly an "Annual" for the current year, which will give a full account of the first season of work on Mount Ophel. Prof. Macalister and the Rev. Garrow Duncan have been engaged on the MS. for some time, and we anticipate that it will be published in the early Autumn at latest.

Prof. Macalister is now on his way home in the S.S. Warwickshire. The Executive Committee are much looking forward to discussing with him the details of their future plans. The results of the excavations so far have been such as to encourage them to embark without delay upon the exploration of an adjoining area in Ophel. The Rev. Garrow Duncan will be acting-director in the absence of Prof. Macalister, and the Executive Committee are considering the question of giving him further assistance. It is proposed during April, when local labour is difficult to obtain, to undertake an important piece of new work, which will require only a limited number of workmen in a neighbouring valley. The owner of the ground has invited excavation on this site, where it is known that ancient tombs exist.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Gray-Hill, the widow of Sir John Gray-Hill, at Mere Hall, Birkenhead, at the age

of 81. She was very well known to the post-war residents in Jerusalem both for her kindly hospitality and for her artistic gifts. Her water-colour paintings of Palestine and Egypt have given pleasure to many. She was whole-heartedly devoted to those lands, and was never so happy as when she could withdraw herself from her many local interests in Birkenhead and take up a semi-oriental life in her charming house on the Mount of Olives.

Prof. Macalister's Second Quarterly Report shows that solid progress is being made, the most interesting detail being the light that has been thrown upon Jerusalem before and at the time of David. A cylinder-seal is rather curious, and the strange female figure illustrated below is "certainly the oldest known painting in Palestine." Although, so far, nothing exciting has turned up during this quarter, unless we except this presumed Ashtoreth, a great deal of solid information has been accumulated which is gradually filling up the gaps in our knowledge of the ancient city. Thus, to mention only one point, the more one studies the history of Jerusalem, its inter-relations with Tyre and other cities, the "un-Israelite" details of the Temple, and the strange associations of the immediate environment (Valley of Hinnom, Valley of Rephaim, etc.), the more does one realise that it was the centre of a rich store of religious and other tradition before the days of its capture by David. On the one hand, there is so much lore that cannot be connected with Israelites or other tribes from the desert, and, on the other hand, there is the evidence of the Tell el-Amarna Letters (to be supplemented by the Boghaz Keui tablets) for the Ancient Mitannian and Hittite influences upon Judah and Jerusalem. As Ezekiel well knew, Jerusalem was Amarite and Hittite before it became Israelite, and the present excavations serve *inter alia* to tell us what this could mean.

We are glad to be able to give an account of the changes in Damascus since the Great War from the pen of an old contributor, the Rev. Canon Hanauer. It is well illustrated, and the attention of epigraphists may be drawn to the Greek and Arabic inscriptions.

Mr. Duncan, who is assisting Prof. Macalister at the work on Ophel, sends some account of the use of modern Hebrew in the

streets of Jerusalem. Many readers will be interested to see of what this rejuvenated language is capable. He also reports the existence of a Greek inscription which has come under his notice. It is part of a dedication of a church to Mankind, "to be a reflexion of Christ's glory and a delightful haven of rest to man." It contains words that are reminiscent of the Gospels, and adds that there is one common end for all, a universal hush, "for rich and poor are both alike in my sight." Unfortunately it is said that the object is a forgery, but it is worth putting the fact on record in order that readers may be on their guard.

Excavations in Palestine and Syria are being keenly pursued. Of the discoveries at Byblos some details have already appeared in the press, and further information upon the work at Tell el-Fūl and Beisan will, it is expected, be published shortly. It is interesting to be able to report that the Director of the British School at Jerusalem, on the occasion of the Annual General Meeting (March 6), stated that there was quite an opening for trained excavators in the East at the present day, and he expressed the hope that some of our young men might feel called upon to prepare themselves for work of this kind. Certainly, we must add, there has never been a time when, thanks to our growing knowledge of the "Bible-lands" and to our new opportunities, so promising a prospect has been opened out of performing most invaluable research, which would aid not only Bible-studies, but also studies in ancient history, economics, religion and art.

Subscribers will recollect that the map of the Negeb or Wilderness of Zin, which should have accompanied the 1914–15 Annual, had then to be withheld from publication owing to the War. The Committee are glad to announce that the map has now been prepared for the Fund by the War Office, and a copy will be supplied gratis to those Members desirous of procuring it to complete their record of the 1914 Survey. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary.

Photo-relief map of Palestine: This popular little map, which is reproduced by collotype process from the well-known raised maps, has been reprinted and is now on sale. It measures (with margin) 29 × 19 inches and contains some hundreds of Biblical names. The price to subscribers is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to non-subscribers 3*s.*; postage 6*d.* extra.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 54 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following special donations towards the excavation of the City of David:—

Donations for Ophel.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Anon	1	1	0
G. B. Beeman, Esq.	0	10	6
Viscount Burnham, C. H., on behalf "Daily Telegraph" (second contribution)	500	0	0
Miss E. M. Courthope	1	0	0
W. J. Coles, Esq.	1	1	0
J. W. Drummond, Esq. (Glasgow Local Association)	5	5	0
Sir Frederick Gardiner (Glasgow Local Association)	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
W. G. Gardiner, Esq. (Glasgow Local Association)	10	0	0
C. H. Haggar, Esq. (second contribution) ...	0	5	0
Miss E. Hindle	1	1	0
W. Lamplough, Esq.	10	0	0
F. S. Lewis, Esq. (second contribution) ...	5	0	0
J. R. Macfie, Esq. (Glasgow Local Association)	5	0	0
Charles Marston, Esq. (second contribution)...	500	0	0
George Mathieson, Esq. (second contribution)	8	0	0
J. S. K. Moss, Esq.	2	2	0
Thomas Prentice, Esq. (Glasgow Local Association)	50	0	0
Mrs. Stephenson, part proceeds of Water-colour Exhibition	23	4	0
Mrs. Stephenson, contributed by Mrs. Ryle ...	2	0	0
H. B. S. Woodhouse, Esq.	1	1	0
T. Woolgar, Esq. (second contribution) ...	1	1	0
Rev. Canon Usherwood (second contribution)	1	1	0
V. A. Williamson, Esq., C.M.G.	5	0	0

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869–1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869–1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £10 10*s*. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—

The Near East, Jan. 31st : The Amman Conference ; Feb. 28th, Some impressions of the Gezira, by Lady Russell.

Expository Times.

Liverpool, Annals of Art and Archaeology, X. 3–4. Oxford excavations in Nubia, by F. W. Griffith ; a drinking horn from Asia Minor, by C. L. Woolley ; Notes on Political Geography, by Prof. John Garstang, etc.

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology. See p. 93.

Bible Lands : Quarterly Paper of the Jerusalem and the East Mission.

Palestine : Organ of the British Palestine Committee.

Zionist Review.

American Journal of Philology.

Jewish Quarterly Review.

Homiletic Review.

Art and Archaeology : Feb., 1924. Egyptian double number. See below, page 91.

The Geographical Review : Jan., 1924.

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Dec., 1923.

Journal of the American Oriental Society : XLIII, 4. The Babylonian Antediluvian Kings, Prof. Albright.

Journal Asiatique.

Orientalistiche Literatur-Zeitung : Jan., Egypt from Alexander the Great to Mohammed, by W. Weber ; Feb., G. Honigmann, criticism of F. Cumons, Études Syriennes (1917).

Revue Biblique : Jan., see p. 93.

Revue Archéologique XVII, 1923, pp. 131–158, and 342–345. Clermont-Ganneau, and a bibliography of his works by H. Ingholt.

La Menorah, Feb. 10 : Clermont-Ganneau by D. Sidersky.

Neue Beiträge zur Geschichte und Geographie Galiläas, by S. Klein, Vienna, 1923.

Biblica, Dec. 1923 : Good bibliography of geographical, archaeological and other literature.

Summary of events of Jewish interest (published monthly).

The Palestine Weekly, Dec. 21 ; Archaeological discoveries in Jerusalem.

" " " Special Tourist Number.

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, III, 3. The site of Mizpah in Benjamin, by Prof. Albright.

ΝΕΑ ΣΙΩΝ, Dec. : The excavations in Askalon, by I. M.

Al-Mashrik, Jan. : The torrents of Lebanon, by P. Raphaël Nakhla, S.J. Feb. : The Phoenicians and Egypt, by P. Rene Munterde, S.J. March : The temple of Venus in Roman Beirut, by P. R. Munterde.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks :

From the Author :—

"Assyrian Medical Texts, from the Originals in the British Museum," by R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. (Humphrey Milford, 1923, £2 2*s*.

"Assyrian Medical Texts," by R. Campbell Thomson, M.A., F.S.A. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1924, Vol. XVII., Section of the History of Medicine, pp. 1–34, Bale & Danielsson, 1924, 2*s*. 6*d*.).

From the Author :—

"The Latin Monastic Buildings of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem," by A. W. Clapham, F.S.A. (Reprinted from "The Antiquaries' Journal," January, 1921).

From Col. D. A. Mills, R.E. :—

"Quarterly Statements," 1869–1878, 1881–82. (6 Vols.).

The Committee will be glad to receive donations of Books to the Library of the Fund, which already contains many works of great value relating to Palestine and other Bible lands.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books :—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864) ; published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten.* (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. I, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener.*

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

Form of Bequest to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

Note.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE EASTERN HILL OF JERUSALEM.

By Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A.

§ I. *Progress of the Work.*

With the exception of Sundays and days of rain the work of excavation has proceeded uninterruptedly. The greater part of the field in which we began work, as recorded in the previous report, has now been dug over, and a beginning has been made with the examination of the next field to the south.

Remains have been found of all periods from Jebusite to Crusader, including some important rock cuttings and buildings. A considerable quantity of pottery has been unearthed; but the number of metal and other antiquities has been small as compared with other sites, and there is a disappointing absence of inscribed material.

In my previous report, written only three or four weeks after the work had begun, I said, "No earlier remains [than Maccabean] were found in our field; the rock is reached immediately. There are no traces, therefore, of the Hebrew or Jebusite fortress so far north on the Eastern Hill." Long before the report in question was published this statement was found to be too absolute. But readers of reports sent during the progress of excavation work will understand that all assertions made are subject to revision as fresh facts are revealed with the further progress of the work.

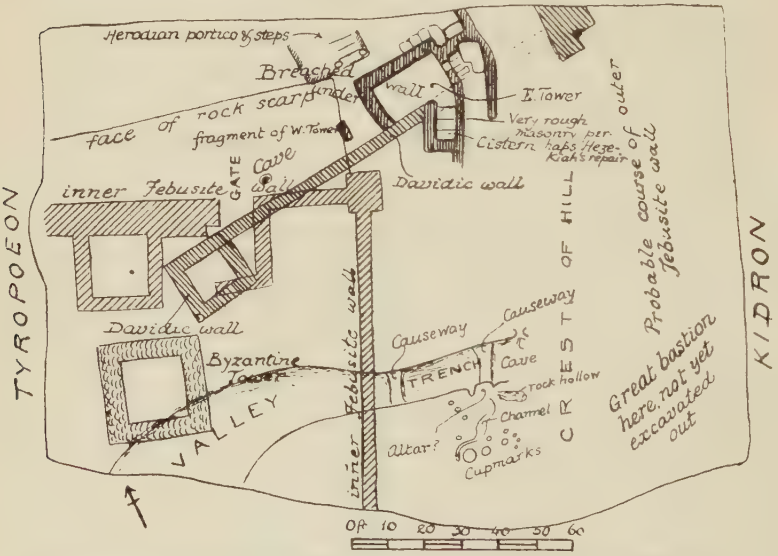
§ II. *The Jebusite Period.*

By good fortune, the field proved to contain what there is every reason to regard as the original northern boundary of the Jebusite (or perhaps pre-Jebusite) city. It may be said once for all that we found no materials for any certain discrimination between Jebusite and pre-Jebusite work, and we therefore shall use the word "Jebusite" as a general term to denote the inhabitants of the city previous to its capture by David.

The rock level ranges from 7 feet below the surface of the ground at the north side of the field to about 26 feet at the south side. It is especially deep at the south-west corner, where the work is at present being carried on; indeed we have not yet found

the rock in some parts of this pit. The reason for this increased depth is the fact that here there lies a small valley tributary to the Tyropoeon, the discovery of which is one of the new additions to knowledge that the excavation has made. Another new fact is the position of the crest of the hill, which is much further to the east than the present contour would suggest. The Kedron valley, indeed, must have presented an almost vertical wall, before it became covered with the cast debris that now lies over it. The Tyropoeon slope was considerably less steep.

This little valley, if we may dignify it by such a term, ran eastward to a point south of the centre of the field. It was



Sketch Plan showing position of principal discoveries in Field 5.

artificially continued by cutting a prolongation through the crest of the hill. The site of the city was thus severed from the platform to the north by a ditch, which prevented the stronghold from being captured by a rush. The inhabitants saw that their chief protection lay in the two great valleys, one on each side of their hill; and to the north, their only vulnerable side, they endeavoured to imitate them by constructing an artificial valley.

The trench thus made is about 10 feet wide and 8 feet deep. It runs in a straight course east and west from the head of the small valley just mentioned. Such a valley would, of course,

interfere with legitimate traffic as well as with the advance of enemies. To avoid this inconvenience two causeways were left uncut across the bottom of the trench about the middle of its course. These were about 2 feet wide and 2 feet high. It is possible that one causeway was intended for foot passengers going out and the other for coming in; they are hardly wide enough to allow of comfortable traffic in both directions at once. Approach was made to these causeways by extremely roughly cut flights of steps.

The steps on the city (southern) side of the causeways were destroyed—probably in some time of military stress. As I said in my report to the *Daily Telegraph*, in which the discovery of this trench was first announced, those broken steps are a record, almost as definite as a cuneiform tablet would have been, of some siege of Jerusalem long antedating any of the series of twenty sieges of which we read in history.

Fig 1.—Impression of Cylinder (exact size of the original).

A minor limit is given us for the date of the trench by the fact that the earth with which it was filled contained an enormous mass of potsherds, uniformly dateable to the middle of the Age of Bronze, say about 1600 B.C. Most of these were the drab ware of familiar types; but among them were found some specimens of Cypriote ware with the well-known ladder pattern painted ornament. These potsherds were only part of a large rubbish heap, containing sherds and animals' bones, which was here spread over the rock. One of the sherds bore the impression of a cylinder-seal, the device of which is here illustrated. (Fig. 1.)

Beside the southern staircase of the eastern causeway there was a block of rock (Fig. 2), not rising above the surrounding surface, but isolated by the cutting back of the staircase beside it, and by the fact that the natural surface of the rock sloped back to a hollow. This block of rock I am inclined to take for an altar. Three pigeon-holes in its vertical surface, facing the causeway, might well be intended for the reception of votive offerings. The

tutelary deity of the city demanded propitiation at the hands of any who would enter the city; and it is not irrelevant to recall that Abraham, when he paid his visit to Melchizedek, king of Salem and priest of El-Elyon, "paid tithes" without any reason that is obvious in the story as we have it in Genesis xiv.

Immediately behind (south of) the supposed altar there is a surface of rock bearing an interesting series of cup-marks. In all probability this is a high place, connected with the ancient entrance to the city. There are two large central cups side by side, which recall the interesting theory of Joseph Déchelette, published in *L'Anthropologie* some years ago—that pairs of cup-marks and similar circular symbols represent two eyes, all that is left of a figure of a divinity. It is perhaps slightly more likely, in the present case, that one of these basins represents a mouth, the other, which is a little smaller, the two eyes run into one; for a channel connects the basin with the hollow under the rock altar. The fall in this channel, however, is not uniformly towards the basin into which it was, and we cannot be absolutely certain that it was intended for carrying a fluid offering (oil, blood, or the like) from the altar to the basin.

Beside the large basins there are a number of smaller cups, including some of remarkable depth as compared with their diameter. These would be well adapted for receiving wooden posts of the nature of an *asherah;* but we cannot venture further in the field of conjecture. All that we can claim is that we have unearthed what in all probability is the oldest sanctuary in the Holy City.

The writing of the foregoing paragraphs was interrupted by a messenger to report the discovery of a cave-mouth in the side of the trench. Examination showed that this was a natural fissure between two strata of the limestone, which while extending a considerable distance is too narrow from floor to ceiling to be penetrated to more than about its middle point. Through the floor there winds a deeply furrowed stream bed. In fact this cave is the source of the Tertiary Stream by which the newly found valley was scooped out of the rock. The cave was utilised as a burial place in very early times, and Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery in small quantity but good quality, as well as fragments of a much disintegrated skull and bones, have been recovered from it already.

This is the second cave that has been found in the field. The

first was in the north-western quarter. Its entrance was a hole in the rock-floor, which was found stopped with three large stones. The total depth of the cave was 20 feet 3 inches, divided into two stages by a floor in the middle with two holes through it. The lower stage contained nothing but fat red silt; an opening in its north-west corner, also full of silt, had probably once been the exit of a spring that filled the cave. The upper stage was full of black earth, containing many sherds of very ancient pottery; these showed that at some time not later than about 2000 B.C., the cave was resorted to, probably for water. Beside the entrance to the cave was a well made cup mark, which probably had a ritual purpose; a cave in which a spring of water rose would necessarily be a sacred place.

The trench-fortification, as we have already seen, went out of use about 1600 B.C., or rather before that date. It was superseded by the building of a wall that crossed it, extending the limits of the city northward. This wall is built in very rude polygonal masonry: about four courses remain. Two sections were uncovered, the one running from south to north, the other from east to west. There had been a corner tower at the junction of the sections, but this was ruined to its foundations and despoiled by subsequent builders seeking stones.

A second tower, on the inner side of the wall, contained a gate; and this was further protected by a third tower, also on the inner side of the wall. After this the wall ran outside the limits of our concession; but it presumably bends southward again before long and skirts the eastern side of the Tyropoeon valley.

Inside this wall, the newly acquired section of the city was prepared for building by filling up the valley with great stones. The shifting of these boulders (which *might* conceal the mouth of a valuable cave) has been one of the most troublesome excavation problems that I have ever encountered. In fact, "Field No. 5" (which is the official designation of our area of operations), what with complex stratification, readaptation of old buildings, unmanageably large stones, and unsympathetic proprietors (to use an adjective of a mildness bordering on the grotesque), has presented more problems of administration and interpretation than any other field of its size that I ever came across!

This inner wall was, however, afterwards superseded by another, further to the north, of much greater strength. Just at the end of the previous report, the discovery of a great rock-scarp was

announced. This is about 3 ft. 6 ins. in average height, but it has two towers in its course about 7 ft. high. Owing to the existence of important buildings over it, which I did not feel justified in destroying, I could not follow out its entire length. It runs first from west to east for about 70 feet, and then turns southwards, gradually becoming reduced in height until it meets the corner tower of the old wall, where it disappears.

A city wall must have been constructed on this scarp, to judge from the enormous stones that lay upon it. These were for the greater part reduced to incoherence; but there was one great mass in which we see the memorial of an important historical event.

This is the capture of the city by David, which we claim to associate intimately with the structures at the north side of the field, over the scarp. It has already been widely announced that we claim to have discovered the structure called Millo—or rather what little subsequent builders have left of it.

The relevant Biblical references to Millo are as follows:—

2 Sam., v., 9. David built round about from Millo and inward.

1 Kings, xi, 15. This is the reason of the levy which king Solomon raised: for to build . . . . Millo.

1 Kings, ix, 24. Pharaoh's daughter came up out of the City of David unto her house which Solomon had built for her: then did he build Millo.

1 Kings, ix, 27. Solomon built Millo and repaired the breaches of the City of David his father.

2 Chron., xxxii, 5. [Hezekiah] repaired Millo in the City of David.

The only other reference to Millo is in connexion with the assassination of Joash (2 Kings, xii, 20).

The structures which we connect with this series of passages we describe in the following section.

§ III. *The Hebrew Period.*

"David built from Millo and inward" [*i.e.* in toward the interior of the city] does not imply that Millo existed in David's time. In the face of the thrice repeated statement that Solomon built Millo, the passage must mean "David built from where Millo stands now, as I, the historian, write." "Solomon built Millo and repaired the breaches of the City of David"—breaches, doubtless, which had been made at the time of the capture of the city. The association

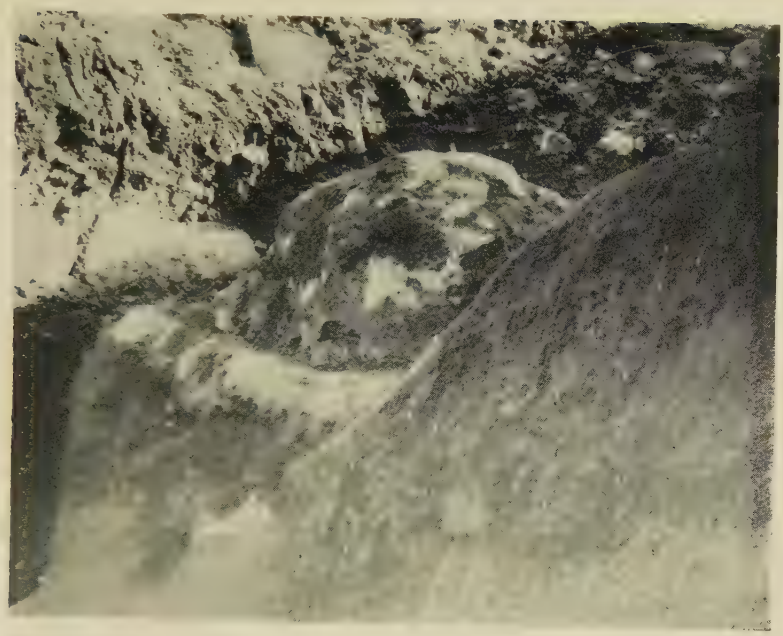


FIG. 2.—Supposed rock altar from the north.

FIG. 3.—The breach in the Jebusite city wall.

FIG. 4.—The Davidic wall.

of the two statements seems to imply a connexion between them: the repair of the breaches involved the building of Millo.

Therefore we ought to find—

(1) A breached city wall.
(2) A structure of some kind built inward therefrom.
(3) A tower or other structure filling the breach.

All these things are just what we have found. The outer wall on the scarp was practically thrown flat. The stones were cast down inward toward the city in wild confusion—but not so completely confused but that they preserved some relics of their original courses in their fall (Fig. 3). These large stones were difficult to move, and were allowed to lie where they fell, by the ancient inhabitants—and as we considered that anything that could be identified with a breach made by David was an important national monument, we did not disturb them either, except so far as it was absolutely necessary to settle one or two points about the underlying scarp. We exposed ourselves to no little odium by following this obvious course, for our worthy landlords had been hoping to realise a fortune by the sale to builders of every stone uncovered by the excavation, and were furiously indignant when they saw us filling them in.

Inward from this breach and closing it, there was a long straight wall running almost entirely across the field from east to west. It was about 3 ft. 6 in. thick, and some 80 ft. of it remained standing (Fig. 4). At its present eastern end it had been destroyed by the intrusion of later structures. This wall showed a peculiarity of construction not noticed elsewhere in the walls uncovered. It consists of alternate courses of large stones and of small spalls. This is just what we should naturally expect in the circumstances. The builders of this wall had the great breach in the Jebusite rampart to draw upon as a quarry. But the large stones of the rampart were unwieldy to manipulate: the builders therefore trimmed them down to a more manageable size. They then found themselves with a large number of spalls on their hands, which they worked into the wall in the way described. At each end of the wall there is a strong tower. This wall we connected with the work attributed to David.

The wall was probably intended as a temporary expedient, filling the breach for the time being, until opportunity should arise for repairing the original rampart. But it proved more permanent than the wall which it was intended to repair. The great extension

of the city northward, under Solomon, made a fortification in this particular place less important than it would otherwise have been. The Jebusite rampart was gradually taken away by builders, except at the breach itself; the Davidic wall remained standing till Roman times, and was adapted as the outer wall of the Roman house which was described in the last report.

Fig. 5.—Staircase in the Millo Tower.

The reason why the pile of stones in the breach did not share the fate of the rest of the rampart was that it was made the foundation for an important building. A rectangular tower was erected upon it; and a small fragment of wall remained to suggest that it was one of two towers with a passage-way between them. This

structure, *filling* the breach [*Millo* = "a filling"], we venture to identify with the long-lost Millo.

The surviving tower measures 36 ft. east to west by 12 ft. north to south. There seems to have been an extension to the north, as a wall ran from it out of the limit of our concession. A staircase (Fig. 5) made by projecting stones from the north face of the northern wall, shows that there was an upper storey in the tower. It is conceivable that these are the "steps that lead up to the armoury" of Nehemiah iii, 19: the upper storey of such a tower would be a very likely place for a barracks with store of military equipment.

The existing tower covers only the eastern half of the breach. The missing tower, of which 4 feet of one wall remained, covered the western half. The Davidic wall was adapted as the south wall of both towers.

On a stone built into the outer face of the western wall, just at its junction with the Davidic wall, Mr. Duncan noted a painted mark resembling a broad arrow. When we came to make a drawing of this figure, we were surprised to find that it was only part of a much larger whole. It was very faint, and, indeed, it is only right to say that some of our visitors confessed that they were unable to see it. Others, however, have confirmed our examination exactly. It represents a figure of Ashtoreth, resembling the figure of the goddess so frequently found stamped upon clay plaques. It is certainly the oldest known painting in Palestine. Two photographs are sent herewith, made with the aid of a light filter by Mr. Chalil Raad of Jerusalem. The one (Fig. 6A) is untouched, in the other (Fig. 6B), which is here reproduced, the details on which after protracted and frequent examinations and discussions we are agreed are blackened in. The figure appears to have horns, but this is a little doubtful. It measures 1 foot 4 inches in length.

§ IV. *The Herodian Stratum.*

The first interference with "Millo" lay in the erection, in Herodian times, of a distyle portico, not, apparently the entrance to a building, but rather a gateway over a stepped street. It would almost appear that an attempt had been made to perpetuate the memory of the Solomonic gateway by erecting this structure. The staircase at the bottom of which it stands runs into the field to the north of our concession, and therefore could not be followed up. The bottom step—the stylobate of the portico—and the third step,

a great slab nearly 5 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, remain. The second step had disappeared, but we found one stone of it, built into the wall of a Byzantine house that had been erected over the eastern tower of "Millo," seriously to its detriment.

The bases of the portico are the simplest possible: they are 6 feet 8 inches apart. No column drums or capitals were found which could be associated with them.

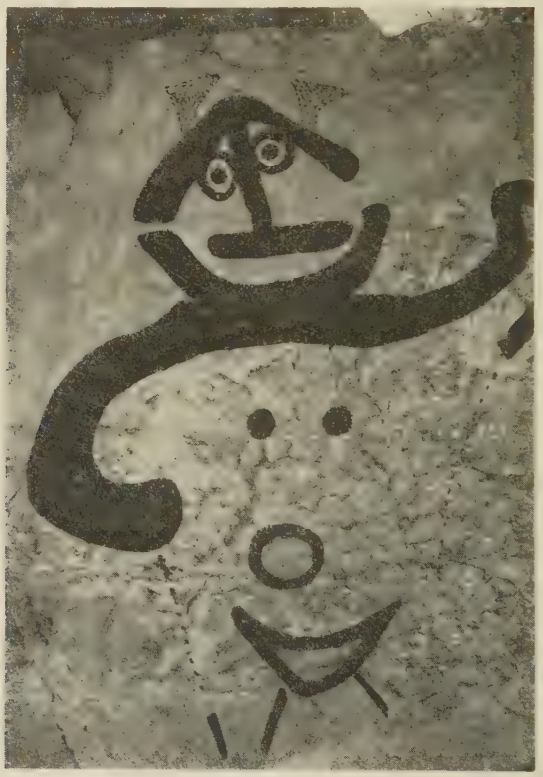


FIG. 6B.—The painted Ashtoreth Figure.

The "steps" proved on examination to have been respectively the lintel and the threshold of a monumental doorway: in all probability a gate which we suspect to have been here in the breached part of the city wall. The lintel was the third step of the staircase: the threshold-stone had been the second, and was taken

FIG. 6A.—The Painted Figure.

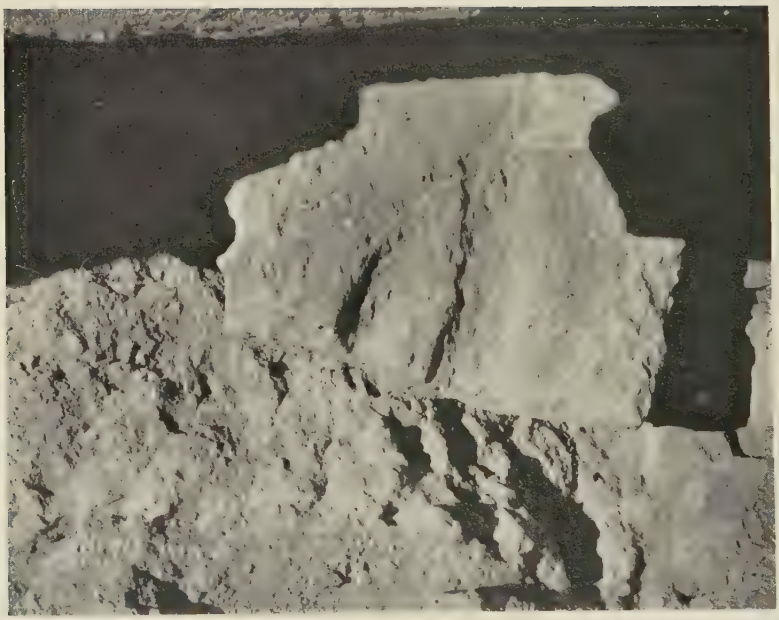


Fig. 7.—Grooves on threshold stone.

and probably cut in two by the builders of the Byzantine house. It was deeply grooved with footwear. An interesting point was noticed about these grooves, namely, that the groove made by the right foot in exit, and by the left foot in entrance, was prolonged further toward the edge of the threshold than the other (Fig. 7). This suggested the existence of a superstition, of placing the left foot first over the threshold-edge either in entrance or in exit. Analogous superstitions, dictating the foot which is first set on the ground in rising from bed, are known to survive even yet.

A few fragments of house walls and rooms which we assign generally to the Herodian period are dotted about the field. These are fully described in the complete Memoir on the Excavation in Field 5, which is almost ready for press, but they need not be specially described here.

§ V. *The Roman Period.*

Nor will it be necessary to describe the buildings of the Roman period at any length in the present report. The house which was described in our first report has been completely excavated. No light has been thrown upon its owner; we have named the house "The Eusebius House" for purposes of reference, on account of the stamp of a potter, one Eusebius, found upon a drain tile underneath the floor of one of the rooms. The mosaic pavements have all been drawn, and their patterns will be published in due time. A photograph of the most perfect one is sent herewith.[1]

§ VI. *The Byzantine Period.*

Only two buildings of this period need be referred to. A Byzantine street was unearthed, with a housefront (the house itself had disappeared) containing the base of a door with well cut and moulded stones.[1] In the south-west corner of the pit was found the base of a large square tower, with walls 28 feet long and 5 feet thick).[1] This tower had been ruined to its foundations, and nothing survived to show the purpose for which this enigmatical building had been constructed.

Small objects have been comparatively few in this field. A fragment of a limestone plaque, with the upper part of a local

[1] This photograph may be seen at the Office of the Fund, and reproductions will appear in the Memoir to be published this year.

imitation of a figure of Hathor,[1] and a pretty little late Roman terracotta head,[1] may deserve passing mention.

To sum up: although at the beginning the excavation of Field No. 5 seemed to be disappointing, and although the peculiarities of the site and of its owners put exceptional difficulties in our way, we have good reason to be satisfied with the results. We have added a new valley to the knowledge of the contour of the hill, and found the sites of two ancient springs, one of which was in use in the period of human occupation. We have determined the position and the nature of the northern fortification of the earliest city. We claim to have found the remains of Millo, and submit that claim to the criticism that it will no doubt receive. We have found one early bronze age burial. We have found some interesting domestic buildings, and at the moment of writing I can say nothing of an enormous bastion that has been unearthed, part of another great city wall not yet fully identified, which the local archaeologists who have seen it are all saying, independently, is "the best thing yet." Probably before this report can reach the *Quarterly Statement*, something definite will have been said about it in the *Daily Telegraph* reports. For the present I must withhold comment, because, frankly, I have not yet the least idea what to make of it.

DAMASCUS.

NOTES ON CHANGES MADE IN THE CITY DURING THE GREAT WAR.

By The Rev. Canon J. E. Hanauer.

In the following I am sending a few notes on the German survey of Damascus. The copy I am sending, from which the accompanying plan is taken, was torn down, on the last day of the German occupation, from the wall of a German official's room, and with his permission.

Those who knew Damascus before the war will recognise that great alterations have taken place, more especially in the region west of the Sûk el Ḥamidiyeh and the Citadel. In my description I shall begin at the south-west corner of the Tekiyeh of Sultan Selim (marked "1"), and proceed eastwards.

At the point "1" there stood, till the commencement of the Great War, "a huge old plane-tree," which, according to Murray's Guide for 1868,

[1] This photograph may be seen at the Office of the Fund, and reproductions will appear in the Memoir to be published this year.

Stadt garten
Hotel Victoria
Serai Platz
Muschirije
Midhat
Bahr el Kanawât
Beraimke-Bht.

PLAN OF

had "a custom-house inside it." This famous tree, as well as the other equally remarkable one, at the northern entrance to the Tent-makers' and Saddlers' Bazaar, was swept away when the roads and streets were widened in 1915 by order of Jamâl Pasha.

From the point "1," the road along the south side of the Tekiyeh Enclosure runs in a straight line due east as far as the new square "2," in front of the new terminus of the Hedjaz railway. Here a large and imposing station-house, with pillared portico and modern "Saracenic" façade, arrests our attention. The interior contains a great central hall with two stories of office-rooms around. The painted decorations inside the building are also "Saracenic."

From the Hedjaz station square, a short but wide road leads northward down an inclined plane or ramp, and joins the road up to Salahiyeh at the iron bridge over the Barada close to the Victoria Hotel.

From the station square, the great Boulevard of Jamâl Pasha, with its avenues of shady trees, fountains and flower-beds, reaches eastward as far as the tram-line that passes the Citadel on its way to the Merjêh and Salahiyeh. At the eastern end of this "Boulevard" we notice on our right the "Mushiriyeh," or Military Administration Building, with a flower-garden (marked "*b*"), in front of it, and on our left, just opposite, another smaller flower-garden, in which, after the retreat of the Allies from Gallipoli, a very large model, made of cement, etc., representing the Gallipoli Peninsula, the Dardanelles, and Sea of Marmora, was especially constructed for propaganda purposes. The depression representing the great water-way was flooded from the canal "Nahr Banias," and three toy ships floated on the surface of "the Sea of Marmora." The sense of proportion shown in the construction of this model may be gathered from the fact that these ships rivalled the mountains on either side in size, and a fourth vessel would have quite choked up "the sea"!

As to the Citadel, certain German archaeologists found in its vaults the store of arrows mentioned in Murray's Guide (p. 454), but none of the "old armour, bows, . . . and other weapons." Of these arrows I possess three specimens. The total length of each, including the *unbarbed* iron head, measures 70½ centimetres. The nicely smoothed cylindrical shafts have a thickness of half-centimetre diameter. At the lower end there is a deep notch to fit on to the bow-string, and thread wound round the shafts just above this notch, shows that the darts were feathered for flight. The wood appears to be some kind of pine. The *Quarterly Statement*, 1902, pp. 106, 136, contains a description by the late Dr. Merrill of similar arrows from "the Tower of David." Before proceeding further, I may mention that whilst the demolition of the former buildings on the site of the new "Boulevard" was proceeding, I several times passed that way, but the only relic of interest was the fragment of a column with the inscription "To the Lord Julian," in which, however, the left-hand stroke of the letter Λ, had been purposely mutilated, and another stroke added on its right thus "Λ," so as to alter the name into "Jovian."

The greater part of the metal roofing of the Sûk el Ḥamidiyeh was, during the war, removed and made up into portable water-tanks and flasks, etc., for the Turkish troops.

According to Murray's Guide, p. 454 (1868), the Gate Bab el Faraj, close to the great north-east tower of the Citadel, is said to have been opened by Nûr-ed-din. On the plan I have marked the position X. An inscription on the spot records its restoration by orders of El Melek Es Saleh, A.H. 609, *circa* A.D. 1212–13. The name of the person charged with

FIG. 1.—Colonnade as seen from western entrance to Mosque of Ommayades.

superintendence of the work was Yacoub, ibn Ibrahim, ibn Mousa, and suggests a renegade from the synagogue to Islam.

The great columns of the Roman portico at the east end of the Ḥamidiyeh Bazaar and the smaller Byzantine colonnade in the former Booksellers' Bazaar, were cleared of the masonry built around them, and set free on all sides. The present appearance of these ruins, as seen from the western entrance to the Mosque of the Ommayades, is illustrated by (Fig. 1).[1] The buildings in the region north-west of the Great Mosque and limited on the north by the street running between the Mausolea of

[1] I have shaded this field of ruins on the plan.

Bibars and Saladin, were also demolished during the war, Saladin's tomb alone being spared. The heaps of ruin extend eastward as far as the street commencing at the eastern foot of Madinet el Arûs, and running northward, as far as the above-named street between the Mausolea. Fig. 2 shows another Byzantine colonnade starting from a fine *fluted* column *in situ*, at the north-east corner of the Madinet el Arûs, and seen in the background, close to the north gate of the Ommayade Mosque court-yard. The upper part of the Madinet El Arûs was completely rebuilt during the war. The great fluted column is the only one of its kind that I know of in Damascus.

Fig. 2.—Byzantine Colonnade near north gate of Ommayade Mosque.

During the brief British occupation several effendis called on me and requested my assistance in arranging a museum in some of the halls of the lately restored Medresset Melek es-Said, just opposite the mausoleum of Melek ed Dhaher Bibars, in which the late Midhat Pasha had located a public library and reading room. As my visitors informed me that General Allenby had suggested the formation of the proposed museum I consented to help them. In a short time a fair collection of sculptured stones, Arab armour, old jars, and iridescent glass, etc., was brought together. Amongst these the following are

worth mentioning: besides the very common Palmyrene busts, there were two headless basalt statues of Victory, from the Hauran. One was life size, the other smaller. Both had lost their wings. There were also two slabs with Mithra, his bull, serpent, and scorpion, in bas-relief in basalt, also said to be from the Hauran; as well as several fragments of ornamental work from the Hauran, such as are illustrated by de Vogüe, and copied by Merrill on pp. 43 and 44 of his *East of the Jordan*. A beautiful face sculptured on the top of a sarcophagus lid, said to have come from Jebail, especially attracted my attention as the long curling locks and the features recall the faces on Seleucid, etc., coins. My request to be allowed to photograph this face was, however, refused. I have marked the position of the new museum with "*M*."

The points lettered respectively *A B C* mark the north-west, north-east, and south-east exits from the great quadrangle of the ancient Temple precincts. At *A* there is a passage northward to streets beyond; and at *B* and *C* eastward. I believe, therefore, that there were small Roman gateways at these points like that which, till 1915, could yet be seen in the northern temenos wall, and which was illustrated by Prof. Dickie (*Quarterly Statement*, 1897, p. 274, Plate III), and is described by Porter on p. 454 of Murray's Guide, as "another square gateway, with a deep moulding round the lintel and jambs." This gateway, as well as the massive Roman archway about 60 feet further north, were sacrificed during the Great War. Of the archway I forwarded a photo about twelve years ago. I still possess the negative.

The numbers 4 and 5 on the plan indicate the position of these two ancient gateways.

A few paces north of 5, and on the right hand, close to the "Bab el Faradis," called "Bab el 'Amara" on the plan, is an open air mosque called Es Sadât. On a stone 20 ins. by 30 ins. in size, and built upside down at the entrance to a public latrine, is a Greek inscription of which I send the photograph (Fig. 3), and have also copied, as follows :—

ΕΤΟϹ ΟΖΟΦ
ΕΔΟ
ΔΔΘΟΥ
ΔΡΔΤΟΜΙϹ
ΝΕΤΕΛΙΩϹΔΝ.

It is evidently only a fragment, but the top line contains a date. The first four letters in the top line are not very distinct.

The vaulting covering the Clog-makers' Bazaar, south of the Old Temple, has also been destroyed. The shops themselves would probably have been destroyed likewise but for the Turko-German retreat. One good result has been that it is now easy to photograph the architrave with the celebrated inscription over the Southern, walled-up gateway.

To face p. 72.]

FIG. 3.—Greek inscription from near es Sadât Mosque.

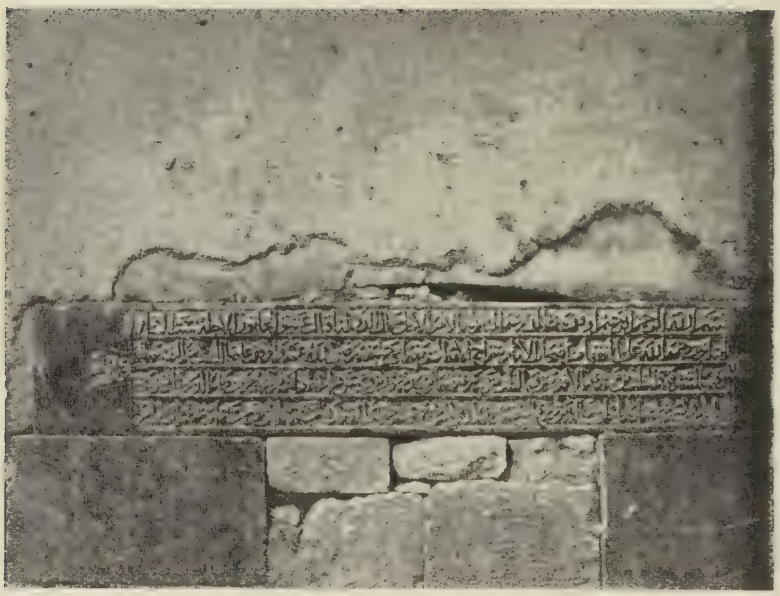


Fig. 4.—Arabic inscription (A.D. 1206–7).

A few steps east of the point marked *A* on plan, one cannot help noticing, built in over a blocked-up doorway on the north side of the street, a splendidly preserved Saracenic endowment inscription of which I send Photo (Fig. 4), and give the following translation :—

> "In the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate. The most noble Emir Jamâl ed-Dawlat, as representing the aged and most noble Khatûn, Lady of Damascus" ("May Allah show her mercy," *i.e.*, the late deceased) "daughter of Eyub, has endowed this blessed Medresseh" (Moslem College) "for the learned students belonging to the Association of the Imam, the Light of the noble nation," namely, "Abi Hanayfah, with whom Allah was pleased. And he" (*i.e.*, the Emir above-named) "endowed it with one-eighth of the village El Mu'arra, in which there is . . . (word illegible) . . ., and with one-third of the plantation El Aftariss ; and one-third of the plantation on the north of the threshing-floor of Zabdin ; and five kirats" (*i.e.*, $\frac{5}{24}$), "and one-third of the vineyard called Muēd ed-din at El Ḥaditha ; and one kirat of the best crops around Batrik the Montstry ; of the crops of Nassri."
>
> "Dated on" the fourteenth of "Dhi el Qig'dat, the year 603" A.H. = A.D. 1206–7. "May Allah magnify her reward."

12 on the plan marks the traditional site of the palace of the Khalif el Walid, north-east of the Ommayade Mosque ; and 13, the site of the "Ḥabs el Amwât," or Prison of the Dead, where, according to tradition, the corpses of insolvent debtors were, till about a century ago, detained and refused burial, till charitable people paid their debts. That a similar custom was in vogue in England during the Dark Ages is evidenced by "The Romance of St. Amadace," for which refer to *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* for February 21st, 1846, pp. 124–126. We now pass on to point 7. East of Bab es Salam, under the letters "rb" of the word "Gerber," where, in the lowest course of stones in the city wall, but outside it, a headless, life-sized statue in a toga is to be seen. The stones just above are doubtless of the Roman period, and very large, but the statue beneath them and other indications show that they do not occupy their original site.

In the corner marked 8, just opposite the fountain into which is built the Apollodoros inscription found and reported by Dr. Masterman (*Quarterly Statement*, 1896, p. 340), are two fair-sized columns standing near each other in line east and west. Before I secured the plan I am sending, I thought that they might have belonged to a colonnaded street running from point *B* at the north-east corner of the temple enclosure, but the plan has convinced me that I was mistaken. Here I may remark that the street running from Bab Tûma to Straight Street was also considerably widened during the Great War, and several buildings demolished along this line.

Fig. 5.—Bridge at el-Aḥadâsheriyeh.

Fig. 6.—Arab Barrage near bridge at el-Aḥadâsheriyeh.

Leaving the town by Bab Tûma, we come to the Türbeh of Sheikh Arslan. In a paper sent to the *Quarterly Statement* (1909, pp. 121–122) I mentioned the legends connected with this spot. I may add that the Jewish seem to be local variants of the legend of Simeon Kepha, for which see Edersheim, Appendix XVIII to *Life and Times of Jesus, the Messiah*.

Further south, and close to the traditional site of a "Naaman's House," is the Moslem so-called "Leper Hospital." That for Christian lepers is inside the town, and in the Christian quarter. About the year 1913 someone in the United States wrote to me enquiring as to the truth of the statements made by Damascenes living in America, that "since the days of Naaman, there have been no cases of leprosy amongst the people of Damascus." The letter was laid before the late lamented Dr. Mackinnon of the Edinburgh Medical Mission. At his suggestion he, his son, Dr. J. Mackinnon, and I went together to inspect the two leper quarters, and when we did so the doctors above-named found that among the unfortunate people living together there, there were not only genuine lepers, but also several persons afflicted with frightful-looking skin diseases which had been mistaken for leprosy. That there were, at the time of our visit, no natives of Damascus among them was explained by the fact that a person smitten with leprosy at once becomes an outcast, and his misfortune is looked upon by his connections as so great a disgrace that he is obliged to quit his native place and join some leper community elsewhere.

A short distance south of "Naaman's House," we now notice on the plan a road winding eastward to the spot where, on the margin, I have written "Ancient Bridge and Arab Barrage at El Ahadâsheriyeh." The latter name is given to this spot because of eleven corn-mills driven by the stream here running eastward. This stream is crossed by a bridge of six massive arches, and apparently Roman. The photograph (Fig. 5) shows the one side of this bridge, and Fig. 6 the Arab barrage, constructed of ancient column-shafts laid side by side, and which, stretching along the eastern side at a few yards distance, forms a pool about 15 feet deep, in which the held-up water rises to within a couple of feet of the crown of the massive semicircular arches. As a high *dik*, or stamped-earth wall, runs along the western side of the bridge, on its very edge, and the pool and barrage are on the other side, the result has been that the more ancient structure has apparently escaped notice hitherto. I have been told of inscriptions on some of the columns, but have not found any.

Though the Bab esh Shurky has been often mentioned by travellers, yet I must ask to be allowed a couple of brief remarks. Firstly, the illustration heading Chapter II of Porter's "Five Years in Damascus" (edition of 1870), shows a stone lintel below the semicircular arch, the space between lintel and arch being filled up with masonry, covered with

patches of plaster.[1] There certainly is no such lintel there nowadays; consequently it must have been removed since Porter's book was published. At present the facets of the arch are quite free of plaster. It is possible that the plaster was put on in order to conceal an inscription since effaced, but of which the two letters ΓΔ, which happened to be cut more deeply than the rest, may still be seen on one of the arch-stones. Secondly, a photograph (Fig. 7), for which I am indebted to Dr. Weygand, who was

Fig. 7.—Interior of arch Bab esh Shurky.

in Damascus a year or two before the war, shows an ornamental moulding on the side of the arch facing the interior of the town, unfinished. May this be considered as an indication of date, showing that the work was interrupted possibly by the Arab siege in A.D. 634?

The camping-ground of the Mecca pilgrims in pre-railway times has since then been parcelled out as cemeteries to various Christian communities who have now enclosed them. On the eastern side of these are threshing floors, amongst which may, here and there, still be seen prism-shaped grave-stone blocks. The unenclosed elevation "Et Tell" (marked 15 on the plan) is honeycombed with old vaults, containing the bones of

[1] See also "Elevation" on p. 16.

Christians. At its south-west corner is a large roofed-in vault, called "Magharat esh Shûhada," *i.e.*, "Cave of the Martyrs." Here, it is said, the bodies of those slain during the massacre of 1860 lie. I have been told that the following inscription might be seen here, but it has disappeared. "Unzûr ya Rubb lûl Intiqam, ma 'amalû binna ahl Esh-Sham." "Behold! O Lord, for vengeance, what the people of Damascus have done to us!"

It is certain that before the Egyptian occupation a century ago, the Christians of Damascus were sorely oppressed. In 1908 I was shown the copy of an old order from the Damascus Municipality of a century ago for the burial of a Christian. It was worded as follows:—"Seeing that the Christian dog N. N. has perished, we direct that, lest true believers take harm from his unburied carcase, it should be taken to the dung-hill of Et Tell and buried there with the carcases of the pluralizing infidels." Whether this document was genuine I could not determine. Et Tell has been marked 15 on the plan. A massive, strongly-built but very ugly monument placed some years ago on the top of the Tell, marks the tomb of Dr. E. P————, an Italian Freemason, who, having refused the religious ministrations of the Latin monks in his last hours, was interred with much pomp and speech making by the Freemasons of Damascus. The stones of his monument are firmly fastened to each other by iron clamps, to prevent destruction by fanatic Christians or others.

Returning to Bab esh Shurky, we proceed westwards along "Straight Street." The Jewish quarter lies south of it. Here, at the point marked 14, is a very slight elevation called Tell el Ḥarith, "Hill of Aretas." Further south, at 9, is the site of the former mosque "Jami' el Aḥmar," razed to the ground by Jemal Pasha's orders.

6, at the entrance to the Et Talaj street, and directly opposite to the historic minaret at the entrance to the Orthodox Greek Patriarchate, marks the spot where the crown of the arch of a Roman gateway appears a couple of feet above the surface of the street. The vestiges of the columns inside this gate may be seen in a shop just behind and east of it. I have found remains of columns all along Straight Street as far as Bab ej Jabiêh at its western end.

Some distance west of the buried Roman gate above referred to at 6, a wide road has been broken right through the Jewish quarter southward as far as the road leading from Bab esh Shurky to the "Shaghûr" quarter.

Further west, along Straight Street, on its south side and opposite to the "El Kharrab" quarter, I have marked the spot where, as I reported in a former paper, I think the theatre was located. I have seen an airman's bird's-eye view distinctly showing the curious arrangement of the houses in semicircular order at this place.

About half-way up Sûk Midhat Pasha, and in a yard on its northern side, is a dyer's establishment in which there is a group of columns

apparently in site, and perhaps indicating an ancient colonnaded crossing at this point.

Lastly, the numbers 10, 11, 12, east of the "Sinaniyeh" Mosque and the tram-line south of Bab el Jabiyeh, indicate the position of a long piece of the western Saracenic Wall of the city, with four round towers shown on plan, but hidden from the view of the ordinary passer-by, by houses built in front of them. To see them one should enter "Khan el Haman," or "Khan of the Pigeons," where there are also Arabic inscriptions of Melik Nassir, etc.[1]

MODERN HEBREW.[2]

HOW THE LANGUAGE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT IS ADAPTING ITSELF TO MODERN NEEDS.

A Study of the development of Modern Hebrew from Signboards and Hoardings.

By J. Garrow Duncan, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.(Scot.).

It is clear that there has been a large influx of Jews into Jerusalem in the last twenty years. It is, however, equally clear that they will not all stay. In fact, the exodus seems begun. Houses are coming into the market, and rents are coming down. Every morning this past week, as I descended to Ophel, I found the American Consulate besieged by a crowd of Jews and Jewesses of all ranks, ages and professions. They came home from America some time ago, I am told, to "the land of milk and honey," and now they are clamouring for the facilities necessary for an immediate return. I am sure it is correct to say that these are not the real lovers of Jerusalem and Palestine. Most of them come from Poland, I learn; and many are not Jews, but Syrians emigrating to America.

One consequence of this inrush, however, is the prevalence of the Hebrew language over all others on signs and hoardings—though usually Arabic, and often English, is added. The aspect of the city has, in fact, become predominantly Hebrew, whereas twenty-five years ago we were rather struck by the opposite. Thirty years ago, in fact, Hebrew was a dead language. The late Professor Ben Yehuda began the work, and for some years only two children,

[1] Several other photographs to illustrate this paper can be seen at the Office of the Fund.

[2] The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. A. Yellin, B.A. (Cantab.), for much assistance.

his own, could speak Hebrew in Jerusalem. Now there are seventeen thousand children in Palestine (Mrs. Ben Yehuda tells me) who speak Hebrew, and Hebrew is a living language, with its newspapers and modern literature. It is a great feat for one man to accomplish, and I believe the late Mr. Ben Yehuda, author of the enormous Hebrew Dictionary now being published, naturally received the credit of it.

In my walks through the streets I have copied several of the signs, being vastly amused at times to see words, old friends of my Bible studies, doing service in a totally new garb, and I have tried to trace the development of the use of these, as well as the derivation and invention of new words which have had to be coined to describe new ideas and inventions.

Over a barber's shop is written סַפֵּר וְגַלָּח "Shaving and Shampooing." *Sēpher* (סֵפֶר) is familiar as "a book," and I was puzzled to know how it could possibly mean "shaving." Gesenius, however, says the original meaning is "to scrape" or "polish," hence "to inscribe," and then "to write." Thus the modern Hebrew has revived the original root meaning of ספר, which is not found in the Old Testament; but uses it in the sense of "*haircutting*," not "shaving." גלח is the word for "shaving," as often used in the Old Testament.

Nowadays the Hebrew does not shave his face at all as a rule, and there are at least two locks of hair, one down the front of each ear, which he never cuts; but in the Old Testament they shaved both head and face, and גלח was the word used for both. The two words therefore mean "haircutting and shaving," and are written *sappār we gallāh* (סַפָּר וְגַלָּח), both being formed from the intensive form of the root. 2 Sam. x, 4, and Genesis xli, 14, are instances to the point.

Above another most unpretentious, even shabby, shop, the owner of which describes himself as a "*London barber*" in large letters, the sign reads "מספרת ד. אבנר "לונדון"—"The Shaving-place of D. Abner, 'London.'" Mr. Abner owns an historic name, and it is curious to find the combination, David Abner (*see* 2 Sam. iii, 8, 27, 31). The word *mispéreth* (מִסְפֶּרֶת) occurs as a proper name in Old Testament. Here it is an instance of the favourite modern formation of a noun to describe "place where" by means of the prefix מ and the feminine ending. Most of

the nouns so formed now are feminine. There seems to be a prejudice in favour of the feminine form.

Beneath his Hebrew sign the first barber had a framed card hung out on which was printed "Sharp jur (*sic*) rasors here." The "London" barber adorned his sign with an open razor and a pair of scissors crossed.

A little further up the street I passed a wheelwright's premises. Over his door was the sign הַכָּרַת אוֹפַנַּיִם ר· שָׁקָם· I have added the vowels. At first I read this to mean "A knowledge of wheels and their legs (spokes)," but I am assured that the Aramaic שָׁק (Dan. ii, 23) meaning "leg" (Gesenius) is not used in modern Hebrew. The last two words must therefore be the man's name, probably R. Shagam or Shegem.

The notice in a photographer's window צלמונים "Shadows," is interesting. Under it is written "Photoes." The word is derived from *ẓelem* (צֶלֶם) a shadow. Compare *ẓalmōnī* (צַלְמוֹנִי), "shady." *Ẓalmāweth* (צַלְמוּת), however (Psalm xxiii, etc.), is a different word, made up of *ẓēl* (צֵל), a shadow, and *māweth* (מָוֶת), death, though some authorities think it should be pronounced *ẓalmūth*, deep-darkness. The usage is a curious adaptation, and would more correctly describe the old form of photography known as "silhouettes. As a translation of "light-painting" it is not literally correct, but in modern Hebrew the word now means simply "photographs," and no one stops to consider its derivation. The addition of *n* (נ) to the root *ẓ-l-m* is paralleled in *Heshbon* and *Zikhrōn* (memory), though the *nun* appears already in the adjective *ẓalmōnī*. The word does not occur in the Old Testament.

The next that caught my eye was an inscription on a large handbill, a theatre advertisement of a play soon to be performed, *gibbōr hassūphah* (גִּבּוֹר הַסּוּפָה), "The Hero of the Whirlwind." It is intended either to give an idea of the nature and effect of the play, or is an indication of the character of the hero or leading actor. The play itself was described in English as an "American drama in six acts," entitled "The Terrible," which, I believe, is a bad translation of the original: it should have been "Typhoon." The Hebrew is thus nearer to it. So I reckon that the word *sūphāh* indicates that the play metaphorically sweeps the audience off its feet! Both words are, of course, Biblical.

Similarly a picture-house advertised its programme in large letters, *hā-ĕmeth* (הָאֱמֶת),[1] "The Truth": a drama in six parts, by Emile Zola.

Here is an interesting instance of the development of the language and the change of meaning of words to express new ideas. Yusef Gutman advertises his trade on his signboard thus, in English: "Gutman's Dyehouse and Dey-cleaning (meaning *dry*)," adding in Hebrew below, גוטמן צביעת ונקוי חימי לכל מיני בגדים, which means "Y. Gutman—dyeing and chemical cleaning of all kinds of garments." *Zĕbī'ath* (צְבִיעַת), is a new word, not occurring in the Old Testament, but it is obviously formed from the Biblical *ṣaba'*, "to dye," "dip in," to signify "dyeing" or a "dyeing-place." The noun *ṣeba'*, "something dyed," occurs in Judges v, 30.

Nikkuy is evidently derived from the Old Testament adjective *nākī* (נקי), "pure," "innocent."

חימי is really the Arabic word for "chemical." Apparently the translator of the sign himself got mixed up with יום, "day," for he translates חימי as "dey-cleaning." The remaining words are all Biblical.

A dealer in hats and furs advertises himself on his signboard thus: תעשית כובעים ופרוות ד. בוכמן, adding in English below "Hats and furs production, D. Buchman," which is a literal translation. This signboard is further adorned with a drawing of a skunk and a single-peak cap such as Jews often wear. *Tă'ăsīth* (תַּעֲשִׂית), "making," is, of course, directly derived from *'āsāh* (עָשָׂה), "to do," or "make." So *taglīth* (תַּגְלִית), from *gillah* (גִּלָּה), "to discover," is modern Hebrew for a "discovery."

The word *kōbā'īm* (כּוֹבָעִים) is interesting. It occurs in Jerem. xlvi, 4, etc., meaning "a helmet." Modern Hebrew has adopted it as the nearest classical Hebrew name for a hat.

Farwōth (פַּרְוֹת), means "furs," and is probably taken from Arabic.

A printing place where Hebrew is printed has on its sign דפוס העברי (Hebrew printing). The verb *dāphas* in the Mishna means "to stamp." It does not occur in the Old Testament. It

[1] I have added the vowels. It should be noted that modern Hebrew prints no vowels.

now means "to print," and *dĕphūs* is the noun. The verb is commonly used in the causative or "Hiphil" form, "to mould, or stamp," and is certainly Rabbinical.

An open-air restaurant advertises "lunches and afternoon tea" thus: ארוחת צהרים ותה. *Arūḥah* means "a meal." In the Old Testament *'ōrēăḥ* means "wayfarer." Hence the word came to mean "something given to a wayfarer," and naturally "a meal." *Ẓĕhŏrayim* (צָהֳרַיִם), "mid-day," is, of course, Biblical, and the two words mean "midday meals."

Teh (תֵּה) is simply the English "tea," or rather the German "thee."

Gĕlīdah (גְּלִידָה), "ice cream," is a modern word. The verb is a Mishna verb, found also in Syriac, meaning "to freeze." Hence the noun means something frozen. "Ice" itself is *ḳĕraḥ* (קֶרַח), an Old Testament word.

Mis'ādāh (מִסְעָדָה), "a restaurant," is derived from *sā'ad* (סָעַד) (Gen. xviii, 5), "to refresh oneself." The noun is formed by the prefix *m* (מ) to denote place where, so that it is a modern formation from a classical verb, and, as usual, it is feminine.

"Post-office" being a new idea, I was interested to find how modern Hebrew expresses it. It is described as *bēth had-dō'ār* (בֵּית הַדּוֹאַר). *Dawwār* in Talmudic means "a messenger," dispatch-bearer. It does not occur in the Old Testament. The compound thus means "The house of message sending," where one may send letter or telegram.

"Tobacco-smoking" is also a new idea, but I saw לעשן אסור written up in a garage with "Smoking is forbidden" underneath it. *Āsūr* (אָסוּר) in the Old Testament means "bound, or imprisoned" (*e.g.*, Judges xvi, 21, *bēth hā'ăsūrīm* (בֵּית הָאֲסוּרִים), "house of the bound," *i.e.*, prison). In the Talmud and Mishna it means "forbidden, unlawful," just as *muttār* (מֻתָּר) means "lawful, what one may do." The usage here is therefore Talmudic. *Āshēn* (עָשַׁן) in the Old Testament means "to smoke" in the other sense. Modern Hebrew has adopted the word and added the new signification.

On a hoarding last week a large bill announced in English a "Grand Dancing Ball." Underneath was the Hebrew נשף רקודים גדול. *Neshph* (נֶשֶׁף) in the Old Testament means "night."

In modern Hebrew it means "an evening party." רָקַד in the Old Testament means "to dance." From this is taken the noun *rikkūd* רִקּוּד, "a dance." The bill therefore announces "a great evening (or evening party) of dances," not "of dancers."

It was to be held in the "cinema" hall. "Cinema" in modern Hebrew is translated by רְאִינַע. This word (*rĕ'īnōā'*) is said to have been coined by the late Mr. Ben Yehuda himself. It is made up of *rāāh* רָאָה, "to see," and *nā* (נַע), a verbal noun which means "moving," "a moving sight." It is not perhaps a good word, but it is now universally adopted. "Moving shadows" would have been even more clumsy.

The same bill also announces that the jazz band will be in attendance. The modern Hebrew as far as possible avoids adopting any words from other languages, and if it cannot produce a synonym from the Old Testament or Talmud and Rabbinical Hebrew, it simply writes the word in its own language. Arabic is not so conservative, apparently, for the other day an excellent Arabic scholar was utterly puzzled by an Arabic root, *b-l-f*. After he had searched every dictionary it at last dawned on his mind that the word was the English "bluff" transliterated. The Hebraist here left "jazz" untranslated.

The word for "band," *tizmōreth* (תִּזְמֹרֶת), was coined by Mr. Ben Yehuda or the Committee from *zimmēr* (always used in Pi'el), "to sing," etc. The noun formation is a favourite modern one.

This entertainment was organized to raise funds for the S.P.C.A. in Jerusalem. "S.P.C.A." is translated לְחֶבְרַת צַעַר בַּעֲלֵי חַיִּים בִּירוּשָׁלַם, which reads literally, "To the Society of the cruelty of owners of animals in Jerusalem" (*lĕḥebrath ṣa'ar bā'ălē ḥayyīm bīrūshālayim*).

"Railway station" is rendered by תחנה הרכבת. *Tāḥānah* (תַּחֲנָה) is derived from the Old Testament verb חָנָה, "to encamp" (a common noun formation as above), and means "a station," or place where one encamps or stops. *Rakkébeth* (רַכֶּבֶת) is derived from the classical verb רָכַב, "to ride." The combination thus means literally "the stopping-place of travelling." The words do not suggest rails or engines or the method of travelling at all, and are an instance of the laudable determination of the scholars,

who are interested in the development of modern Hebrew, to use their own language of the past as far as possible.

There is in Jerusalem a Committe of Purists, known as the וַעַד הַלָּשׁוֹן (Committee of the Tongue), who endeavour to supply words for new ideas and articles, as occasion arises, in order to prevent the people having to extemporise or borrow from other tongues and so corrupt the language. The work which they do is, perhaps, not much known, nor always highly spoken of, but it is a great work, and deserves the support of all Hebrew speakers and students. Briefly, new words are derived from one or other of the following four sources:—

1. First and always preferred where possible is the classical Hebrew of the Old Testament;

2. Where the Old Testament utterly fails to supply the word needed, it is taken from the Talmud and Rabbinic literature:

3. Failing both, from other Semitic languages, Arabic, *e.g.*, supplies many words; and (4) Failing all three, words are borrowed from European languages and simply transliterated. Musical terms, *e.g.*, are thus borrowed.

Scientific terms are mainly borrowed from Latin, and mechanical words from Greek, through the French, German or English languages. In spite of the vigilance of the committee, however, and sometimes because Hebrew is simply inadequate to express the modern idea, foreign words and hybrids creep in.

The whole problem is an intensely interesting one — the resuscitation of a dead language and the effort to make it adapt itself to a new world, new ideas, new inventions! It is like waking up one of Homer's heroes and placing him in the midst of the world of to-day, and leaving him to adapt himself and his power of expressing himself to meet his modern needs and surroundings.

It is perhaps a unique case. Greek is spoken to-day, but despite all the efforts of scholars and purists, the modern Greek is a hybrid language and totally different from the classical, as Prof. J. Stuart Blackie of Edinburgh discovered in Athens when he tried to make purchases in classical Greek!

The modern Hebrew tongue is the same as the ancient Hebrew as far as possible, and one who knows the Old Testament Hebrew well has little difficulty in understanding the modern.

JERUSALEM, *November*, 1923.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report of the Department of Health for 1922. Government of Palestine.

In the *Quarterly Statement* for October, 1922, we gave a full account of the Annual Report for 1921. The new report is on the same lines, and much that was written there is repeated here with new statistics. A few of the more general facts may here be quoted. Mention is made (p. 2) of overcrowding being marked in Haifa, Jaffa and Tell Aviv, in consequence of the stagnation of building enterprise and of the necessity of municipalities making provision for workmen's dwellings.

During 1922, 555 cases were treated through the local Pasteur Institute with antirabic vaccine. There were sixty-three cases of Bubonic plague in Jaffa, with nineteen deaths. Many rats were killed, of which forty-two were found infected with this disease. There was an outbreak of smallpox at Dawairneh, due to a villager inoculating 300 children from an initial case; 120 developed the disease, ten of whom died. This led to a great campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination, the total performed in all Palestine being over 200,000. The number of cases of leprosy in Palestine is considered not to exceed 120.

The campaign against malaria seems to be successful in the larger towns, the reduction of cases and of deaths being marked. Haifa alone is an exception. Malaria has been more prevalent than usual in parts of the Jordan Valley, in the Valley of Jezreel from the Jordan to Haifa, and in the coastal plain south of Haifa. Schemes are being prepared for the drainage of the swamp areas in Beisan, Athlit, Tantura, Acre and Haifa (Nahr Na'awein). A common little fish (*Cyprinodon*) has been found a useful means of destroying mosquito larvae: also in cisterns the eel is likely to be valuable in this way.

With regard to water supply the inhabitants of Jerusalem are still mainly dependent upon their rain-water cisterns. The supply of 120,000 gallons per day piped from Ain Arab has been supplemented by an additional supply, estimated to yield 150,000 gallons a day, from Solomon's Pools. A scheme for a modern main drainage for the city has been drawn up.

With regard to the School Medical Service, where the treatment of trachoma (ninety-seven per cent. of the population of South

Palestine are stated to have it) is the "most important part of the medical work carried out in connection with the schools, it is satisfactory to read that dental caries is far less prevalent than in schools in England, and that of 10,000 children examined only twenty-seven have shown signs of heart disease, thirty-eight of lung affections, and fifty-nine of tubercular disease."

A new Government hospital for lunatics has been opened at Bethlehem for, at present, twenty patients. The Voluntary Mental Hospital of Ezrath Nashim in Jerusalem accommodates sixty patients, and received a Government subvention.

The Quarantine Department have arranged that all Moslem pilgrims going to Mecca are inoculated against cholera and vaccinated against smallpox. Only those bringing certificates to the effect receive passports to enable them to travel.

Another department of Government activity is exhibited by the fact that there were 294 prosecutions against vendors for selling milk either watered or skimmed.

The Report is a mass of most valuable statistics, and abundantly demonstrates the useful activities of this most valuable department of the Government of Palestine.

E. W. G. M.

Guide to the Holy Land by Father Barnabé Meistermann. Translated from the new revised and re-arranged French edition with 23 maps, 17 plans of towns and 101 plans of buildings. London: Burns Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., 1923.

Father Meistermann's Guide is now well known, especially in the French edition, and it undoubtedly fills a real want. As Cardinal Bourne writes in the preface to this translation—"It is certainly likely that many more pilgrims whose mother tongue is English will now visit Palestine than did so in earlier days. It is indeed much to be hoped that they will undertake this sacred journey in ever-increasing numbers, for it is only by the presence in the Holy Land of Catholics of every race and language that the right of Christendom therein can be safely and adequately safeguarded."

For its special purpose this Guide strikes us as admirable. It is excellently printed and bound; its information is comprehensive, including much outside Palestine and Syria that will be of service to the traveller who comes by Egypt and returns by Greece. As

a guide to ecclesiastical architecture, archaeology and tradition it is rich beyond all other guides, and any traveller, whatever his religious persuasion, would find it useful to have it with him to supplement his knowledge on these points. It is essentially the book for the studious and leisurely Christian pilgrim and not the hurried tourist. Its 700 pages are packed with information.

On some points the author does not accept the views of the most modern authorities in his own and other churches. He, for example, locates the "Sion of the Jebusites" on the Western Hill; he identified En Rogel with the "Fountain of the Virgin," and the Birket Mamilla as the "Upper Pool of Gihon," as, one may add, all guide books did forty or fifty years ago.

It seems probable that these questions will be shortly settled once for all as a result of our present excavations on "Ophel." No question of faith or doctrine is fortunately involved, though some good Christians seem to think so.

On such questions as the excavations on the Mount of Olives, Mount Tabor, the site of Emmaus and the identity of Tell Hum with Capernaum Father Meistermann writes as one who has made an exhaustive study of each subject. It is to be regretted that the claims of Kana north of the Battauf to be Cana of Galilee on so summarily dismissed but perhaps mediaeval ecclesiastical tradition is too strong in favour of Kefr Kenna to allow of a dispassionate view of the question. Two points in which the P.E.F. is concerned may be mentioned. It is certainly incorrect to state that "a Society of German Archaeologists discovered in 1905 the interesting synagogue erected" at Khirbet Irbed. It was fully described and illustrated in Vol. I. of the Memoirs some 30 years before that date. It is also rather surprising in these days to find Khirbet Merash—and not Tell Sandahanna—identified as the site of Mareshah (2 Chron. xx. 27).

E. W. G. M.

Guide to Jerusalem (new edition), London: A. & C. Black, 1924.

This guide book is in many respects the opposite of the "New Guide Book to the Holy Land" reviewed above. It is a small and very handy volume, easily carried in the pocket and intended essentially for the tourist, who is making a very brief visit to the Holy Land and wants to grasp the important points. It is very readable, though compressed, and gives in a popular form

just the information which the tourist needs. Part I is devoted to a description of Jerusalem and its environs; Part II deals with the common excursions made from Jerusalem—including Damascus and Beirut; a third part contains an account of "Recent explorations in Jerusalem." There is also a valuable appendix containing "Practical hints to Travellers," "Railways and Roads," and "Itineraries."

Although the information is probably adequate for the average tourist the student will need to consult other authorities on many points. In parts the guide suffers from the incorporation of a good deal of earlier editions belonging to pre-war days. This applies especially to the account of the excursion to Jericho.

It places these on small inaccuracies. Thus it is incorrectly stated (p. 71), the Schick discovered the Siloam Aqueduct in 1891; that (p. 50) the so-called "Gordon's Calvary" (which is a Moslem cemetery) has been acquired by public subscription—a comparison with the site of the so-called "Gordon Tomb;" and that "General Gordon had indeed a strange idea that Jerusalem resembled a recumbent woman, that Golgotha was the place of her head and the walled city her body"—this is a misrepresentation of his real ideas; Gordon's real views can be seen in the *Quarterly Statement*, 1904, pp. 38-41, and in Sir Charles Wilson's book *Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre*.

It is a strange omission not to mention that the Frank Mountain, to which an excursion is described, is the ancient Herodium and the burial place of Herod the Great.

The route from Kefr Kuma to Tiberias is not by the "Plain of Battauf" but by the Wady Rummaneh. In the section on "Recent Exploration" the discovery of the church built on the Pool of Siloam should be dated 1896 and not as here, 1889, and the discovery made by Schick in 1886 of the supposed "Second Wall" is now considered by the best authorities as one of "supreme importance." Any certain trace of the Second Wall remains yet to be found.

The P.E.F. cannot complain of neglect of their work; indeed considering the amount of space devoted to archaeological discovery is relatively large.

While offering criticism it is only fair to add that as a whole this little Guide should prove of the greatest use to the great majority of English-speaking tourists.

E. W. G. M.

History of Assyria. By Prof. A. T. Olmstead. Scribner's, New York and London. 1923. 30*s*.

This fine volume will be eagerly welcomed by the growing number of those who are interested in the fascinating story of the rise and emergence of the ancient empires of the Near East. The author, Professor of History and Curator of the Oriental Museum at the University of Illinois, has for many years been publishing numerous small studies relating directly or indirectly to the problems of the history, and he is to be warmly congratulated upon the culmination of his labours in the very readable and finely illustrated book which now sees the light. Thirteen maps and 176 illustrations, 655 pages of matter, and indexes extending to nearly forty pages (double columns) will give an idea of the compass of a volume which, taking all things into consideration, certainly cannot be regarded as expensive.

The amount of ground that Prof. Olmstead has succeeded in covering is noteworthy, and he has included so much of interest to balance those portions which are necessarily rather detailed and somewhat dull, except to the professed student, that all tastes will find something with which to regale themselves, as the author proceeds to make the past live again before our eyes. In addition to the historical record itself there are chapters on the details of Assyrian life, the arts and crafts, the attention paid to the literature of their predecessors, the divine mysteries, the king-cult, the language, and the mode of writing.

Of special interest are the concluding pages devoted to the question of the character of the Assyrians. The chapter is called "The Assyrian Wolf." The Assyrians have not gained a very good character; one is wont to contrast them with the Babylonians, and to point with every justification to Assyrian representations of scenes of cruelty and torture, and to the seemingly fiendish delight taken in recording the barbarities inflicted upon defeated enemies. Prof. Olmstead sums up by saying that: "in their day the Assyrians were the shepherd-dogs of civilisation"; and certainly they were wont to fly at the throat and worry their foes! He continues: "The great majority of their wars were wars of civilisation, either to bring within the range of cultural influences savage tribes or to hold back these

savage tribes from destroying the thin line of civilisation in the Fertile Crescent. They failed tragically, and when they fell much of the older culture of western Asia was irretrievably lost . . . ."

This is enough to show that the author has tried to deal with his great subject philosophically, and that he has realized that in the events of history, and the rise and fall of empires of arresting conspicuousness, we get problems of the true value of ancient peoples and their civilisations, and are led on to turn from the fate of past powers to the destinies of those of the present. Frankly, it seems to the present writer that Prof. Olmstead, though rightly enthusiastic in his subject, overrates the permanent significance of Assyria; but it is something to have his opinion clearly stated, and set forth at length.

The volume, indebted though the author naturally is, as he acknowledges, to his colleagues and others, is essentially a one-man book. One single plan and intention runs throughout. It is a great advantage to have the simplicity and coherence which result when there is one writer only, and only one mind to be made up. All Prof. Olmstead's work hitherto has given his opinions a distinct value of their own; he has been at pains to utilize all the original sources and all the accessible literature. It is of special interest, for example, that he has been able to utilize the Assyrian letters which Prof. Waterman, of Michigan, is shortly publishing. On the other hand, the one-man history has unavoidable defects and limitations. Any one author is unable—most of us are incompetent—to go far outside a small field. Different languages and literatures, different lines of approach, temperamental and other differences—all these make it difficult if not impossible for any single scholar to do that justice to the complex evidence which lies before him. Strictly speaking, in all works of this sort, one has to sprinkle a good many "possibly's" and "probably's" over the pages; and ever and again one finds oneself marking queries in the margin. But no one who reads the book carefully will fail to obtain a sound knowledge of the achievements of the Assyrians, and he will acquire a general picture of the ancient empire which will enable him to understand more technical works, or the discussion of moot points.

S. A. Cook.

Tutankhamen and Egyptology. By S. A. B. Mercer, Ph.D., D.D. Mowbray & Co., London.

The Professor of Semitic Languages and Egyptology, Trinity College, Toronto, here issues opportunely for American and English readers, a handy little book that will serve excellently as an introduction to the many questions aroused by the discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian king. It is written for the general reader, and with a list of technical Egyptian terms, a chronological table, bibliography, table of Egyptian signs, and also some illustrations by Dr. Orville Watson. In a word, it is well calculated to achieve its purpose, and lead its readers on to a deeper interest in Egypt and Egyptology. Among other questions Prof. Mercer discusses briefly the relation between Tutankhamen and the Bible: he suggests that Tutankhamen was in "a general sense," "*a* pharaoh of *an* exodus from Egypt." The fact is that the biblical evidence is not homogeneous: "we have three different dates for the Exodus, namely, 1453 B.C., 1355 B.C. and 1225 B.C. (p. 49), and we have indications that "the Exodus from Egypt did not take place all at once." It is an interesting example of the way in which new archaeological discoveries constantly force a reconsideration of biblical problems on the new light which they bring.

The American *Art and Archaeology*, Feb., 1924, is styled an Egyptian double number. For example Prof. Breasted gives (with seven illustrations) some of his experiences in the tomb of Tutankhamen; Mr. Ludlow Bull describes the work of the Metropolitan Museum in Egypt, 1907-1923 (twelve illustrations); and Kate Denny McKnight has an interesting article on the persistence of Egyptian traditions in art and religion after the Pharaohs (fourteen illustrations). Altogether it is a notable number.

In the Liverpool *Annals of Art and Archaeology*, X. Nos. 3–4, special attention may be drawn to the drinking-horn from Marash, described by Mr. Woolley. It is noteworthy for its resemblance to the later South Russian examples of the VIth and Vth centuries B.C.; it represents the secondary or sub-Hittite styles of North Syria, and Mr. Woolley finds traces of Vannic or Martian and of Assyrian influence in the workmanship. Prof. Garstang continues his notes on Hittite political geography, dealing on this occasion with the important kingdom of

Kizzuwadna, which was well-known also to the Egyptians, and which he locates on the Black Sea, as against those who argue that it lays further south.

In the *Bulletin* of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Dec., 1923, Dr. Albright reports that a full account of the excavations at Tell el-Fûl will appear shortly in the Annual. He states *inter alia*: "the staff of the British school, Prof. Garstang and Mr. Phythian-Adams, have frequently placed us under obligation; the two schools have continued to co-operate in the most satisfactory way, and as we grow our facilities for reciprocal aid improve as well." Further light is thrown upon the very interesting finds made by Dr. Fisher at Beth-Shan. Inscriptions of the eighth year of Rameses II. and of the first year of Seti I. are mentioned. The latter, which is almost perfect, has considerable historical value, as it gives an account of "a little war" between Pella (Paḥel) and Hammath (now Tell el-Hammi, at the entrance of the Yarmuk pass), on the one hand, and Beth-Shal (Beth-Shan) and Rehob (Tell es-Ṣārem, south of Beisān, near Sheikh Riḥāb), on the other.

Dr. Albright discusses the site of Mizpah in Benjamin, in the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society* (VII., No. 3). He identifies it with Nebi Samwîl, thus maintaining the old view as against Tell en-Naṣbeh which has the strong support of—among others—Vincent and Phythian-Adams. The latter site Albright would identify with Beeroth, and in a concise and vigorous article he maintains his position on strict archaeological and philological grounds. It will be interesting to see whether his challenge will be taken up. He rightly points out that to equate Naṣbeh with Mizpah (Miṣpah) is impossible, and the use he makes of the archaeological argument is, as readers of the *Quarterly Statement* know, one of the main features of the present study of Palestinian topography. Dr. Canaan, on the "fear cup," continues his contributions to Palestinian folklore, and Mr. Eliash writes on "dawn" and "sunrise" in Arabic, showing the Jewish origin of the Arabic terms.

Among the many searching reviews which make the *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* invaluable, we may mention in particular that by Honigmann of Breslau on Cumont's *Études Syriennes*.

The double number of the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, Oct., 1923 (IX., 3–4), has again a fine series of articles. A study of Akhenaten, or Ikhnaton, at Thebes (N. de G. Davies), draws attention to the indications in Theban tombs of the "simultaneous movement towards novelties of all kinds, from the shape of tombs to the shapes of heads, in freedom of ornamentation and in freedom of women, in tricks of custom, new forms of courtesy, and changes in grammar." Sir Flinders Petrie, on the antiquities of Egyptian civilisation maintains his chronological system; and chronological problems (viz., of the XIIth Dynasty) are also taken up by C. H. Wheeler. Dr. Hall writes on the British Museum excavations at Ur and Eridu in 1919. There are the usual invaluable bibliographies (Ancient Egypt, Christian Egypt and Graeco-Roman Egypt).

One of the most interesting features of the January issue of the *Revue Biblique* is a study by Father Dhorme of six new El-Amarna tablets in the Louvre, published by M. Thureau-Dangin in 1922. Some are of considerable importance for their contribution to conditions in Palestine, especially a letter from Shuwardata who, as we already knew, was one of the opponents of the king of Jerusalem. Here, however, they are both united against the *Sa-Ga*: invaders—it is a telling illustration of the changing scenes as kings joined together and as easily separated themselves, and the invaders availed themselves of the petty rivalries among these kinglets and gradually overcame them one after the other. In a shorter article, Father Dhorme draws attention to the discovery of the name Tadmar (*Ta-ad-mar*) in a recently published inscription by Otto Schroeder. It has long been known that the city was ancient, but it is of distinct interest to find it mentioned among the places visited by Tiglath-pileser (*c.* 1115–1100 B.C.). Prof. van Hoonacker discusses Father Kugler's view of the history of Ezra and Nehemiah, and has no difficulty in showing that in all probability these two must be reversed, and the work of Nehemiah placed before that of Ezra. Father Laferrière discusses briefly the geological "fault" of the Jordan, and the great Syro-African trench that has been traced across the two continents. Father Abel describes a Byzantine cross from Medaba, and two Latin inscriptions from Beisan and 'Amwās.

S. A. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *A Roman milestone from ez-Zīb.*[1]—A Roman milestone of the usual type was recently discovered on the outskirts of ez-Zīb, and is now deposited in the local museum which is being formed in the Citadel of Acre.

The inscription, which is quite legible, is as follows:

IMP
CAESARDIVI
VESPASIANIFDOM
ITIANVSAVGPONT
MAXTRPOTIMP
III. PPCOSIXTATI
LIORVFOLEGAVG
PROPRCCCIV

"The Emperor Caesar, son of the divine Vespasian, Domitian, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, [in the IIIrd year of his] Tribunician powers, and in the IIIrd year of his reign, Pater Patria, in his IXth Consulship, [set up this Stone] when T. Atilius Rufus was propraetorian Legate of Augustus.
304 [miles]."

The date is A.D. 83. With reference to Atilius Rufus, Père Vincent kindly sends the following note: "Ce legat de Syrie-Palestine est d'ailleurs connu. Sa carrière en ce pays a été assez courte car il a du arriver après 81 et il est mort en 84." From what point is the mileage reckoned? Père Vincent suggests the Egyptian frontier or some Romanised Egyptian city.—Antioch, as he points out, would seem to be too near, since the Peutinger Table gives a total of 215 or 220 miles between that city and

[1] [Ez-Zīb is usually identified with the Biblical Achzib.—Ed.]

ez Zīb. He thinks, moreover, that in the time of Domitian Antioch would hardly be in a position to be taken as the starting-point for a mileage system.

The point must for the moment remain undecided, though the present writer is still disposed to look to the north rather than to the south, and to Antioch the capital of the province of Syria rather than to any other city. It should be remembered that in the early days of Roman domination the main road from the capital southwards would take the ancient and less direct route through Hama and Homs to Tripoli and Beirut. By this route the mileage from Antioch to ez-Zīb would be at least 280 English miles, which is a fair equivalent of the Roman 304.

W. J. Phythian-Adams.

Jerusalem,
March 13th, 1924.

2. *The Greek Inscription*, *Q.S.*, *p.* 35 *sq.*—In the Greek inscription published in the last number of the Quarterly the name of the person commemorated has raised some discussion. There is no doubt that the first letter of the word which I read as Godeos or Thadeos is doubtful. Père Vincent has made a suggestion to me and given me permission to discuss it. He thinks the engraver first wrote ΙΟΔΕΟΥ. Then seeing his mistake changed it to ΓΟΔΕΟΥ, intending it to be read as ΤΟΥΔΕΟΥ, meaning "Aeneas, the Jew." He also suggests other points, such as *παυσαμενος*, nominative for genitive, as indicating that it was written by a Jew who was not well acquainted with Greek. The unusual spelling of the name of the month might also be regarded in the same light. As for the closing expression, it is found quite frequently on Jewish inscriptions. And he would bring the date of the inscription down to the fourth or fifth century A.D.

The difficulties about this are :—

1. that there seems no reason why the engraver should have added a tag to the letter Υ and joined it on to Ι; and

2. that the Υ is thus not intended to obliterate the Ο, for it is not carved down the centre of it, but down the left side ; and

3. that the Υ ought to come after the Ο and read ΙΟΥΔΕΟΥ.

The junction of this supposed Y to I is as deeply cut as any letter on the stone.

It is a very clever suggestion, but does not seem to remove the difficulty of the lettering nor of the date. The Inscription came from the South end of the Dead Sea, from the district of es-Safi, and if we could discover more of the ruins of the town, or cemetery from which it came, we might find out what was the era likely to have been used there.

As for the lettering, perhaps we are apt to dogmatise a little too rigidly in assigning one form of letter to the second century, and another form of the same letter to the fourth, and so on. Surprises are rather the rule, than the exception, in archaeological work.

J. Garrow Duncan.

Ophel,
12*th March*, 1924.

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Office will be closed from Saturday, August 16th, for three weeks, re-opening on Monday, September 8th. During that time letters may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. E. W. G. Masterman, Medical Superintendent's House, St. Giles' Hospital, Camberwell, S.E. 5. But letters posted direct to the Office will be fetched weekly.

We are pleased to announce that it is the intention of the Executive Committee to issue shortly an "Annual" for the current year, which will give a full account of the first season of work on Mount Ophel. Prof. Macalister and the Rev. J. Garrow Duncan have been engaged on the MS. for some time, and we anticipate that it will be published in the early Autumn.

The Annual Meeting this year was very well attended indeed, and Prof. Macalister's address upon his work in Jerusalem was listened to with great interest. Viscount Burnham was, appropriately, in the Chair, and we draw the attention of our readers to his speech, p. 106 below. The Joint Expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund and the *Daily Telegraph* has, as yet, produced nothing sensational, but some very solid results have been gained; and our knowledge of the ancient Holy City stands on a distinctly higher level than it did a year ago. As Viscount Burnham remarked, the people who were aroused by the discovery of Tutankhamen's

tomb in Egypt had had little idea of the persistent laborious work in Egyptian excavation that had preceded; and if people do not realize what has been and is being done in Palestine to-day, it is mainly because at present nothing has come to light which appeals to the imagination as the Pharaoh's tomb has done. None the less, we all have every reason to be satisfied with what has been established by the expedition during the last few months, and we make an urgent appeal for new subscribers and for more funds to enable us to continue what has been well begun. We would remind our readers that a donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for "Membership," and a payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for "Life Membership."

Besides Prof. Macalister's survey of his past work, we draw attention also to the Third Quarterly Report, from the Assistant-Director, Mr. Duncan. Since receiving his Report we have had a letter from him, dated June 11th, containing the following supplementary statement:—

> "June 11th: We have gone down to a depth of 40 feet from the surface of the field, and exposed the Tower to a height of 32 feet at the North corner; and about 20 feet at the South end. It is now clear that there is no gate opening Eastwards in this Tower. There are at least three different periods represented in the masonry of the face of it—Jebusite, Davidic and Solomonic, and Nehemiah probably. We have now struck three or four narrower walls of a very primitive type beneath the Tower. These walls are of the same class of masonry as the walls which we attributed to the Jebusites in our first field.
>
> "The peculiarity is that they all run out towards the East—how far we cannot tell, till we have got the bank of earth removed from before the Tower. Two of these walls run parallel with only a passage of a few feet between them."

In accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee, the Secretary wrote recently to the Dominican Fathers of Saint Étienne, Jerusalem, thanking them for their kind and courteous co-operation in the past, and expressing a hope that this happy

condition of things might continue. In reply the following communications were received, which we have much pleasure in printing :—

"Père Dhorme and his colleagues of Saint-Étienne express to the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund their sincere thanks for the resolution of 21st May, 1924, which has been communicated to them. They will not fail to continue their co-operation in the most recent work of the Fund, in the interests of Palestinian archaeology.

"Jerusalem, 3*rd June*, 1924."

(Translation of a letter from Prof. Vincent to Dr. Masterman.)

"Jerusalem, Palestine,
"3*rd June*, 1924.

"Dear Dr. Masterman,

"My associates and I have been greatly touched by the friendly resolution of the Committee, and by the pleasant letter in which you have been so kind as to express it to me. Père Dhorme, Director of the School, will himself forward our most sincere thanks, that you may lay them before the Committee. But I cannot resist the pleasure of writing myself, to send with my best acknowledgments my sincere congratulations on the good fortune of the work of the Fund at Ophel. It is no merit for us to lend to this splendid work all the help that we can give, for they have the most lively interest for us. It was a great joy to find in command of the field for the whole of the first part of the season, so qualified a master and so perfect a friend as Prof. Macalister. Under his direction Mr. Duncan has gained most valuable experience, and all the exactitude of method necessary in so difficult and so complicated an excavation. The success of the coming season promises even to exceed the excellent result of the first six months. Mr. Duncan is at the moment uncovering the great bastion of which the two extremities have been revealed by Prof. Macalister, on the exact crest of the hill above the Virgin's Fountain. This projection, founded on the external Jebusite rampart, at the border of the water-shed, appears to me to be Davidic or Solomonic in origin, with repairs of the later monarchy and of the time of Nehemiah. Everything so far found leads us to believe that it also contains a gate (the Fountain Gate), and that it

represents some one of the monuments which the Book of Nehemiah mentions, in connexion with the City of David, on the eastern border of the hill. From every point of view it is one of the most imposing structures brought to light since excavation began in Palestine. Once more the Fund will have deserved well of Jerusalem and of Palestinian Archaeology.

"With my renewed best thanks, I pray you to accept my sincere compliments."

(Signed) "L. Hugues Vincent,
"*Dominican.*"

In reference to the notes on Damascus, by Canon Hanauer, in the last issue (pp. 68 *sqq.*), Dr. Thomas Ashby, of the British School at Rome, very kindly draws our attention to an account of the antiquities of Damascus as at present visible, by C. Watzinger and K. Wulzinger (Part IV of the *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen des Deutsch-Türkischen Denkmalschutzkommandos;* published by Wiegand, Berlin and Leipzig, 1921). A copy of this would be highly appreciated, as the Library of the Fund does not possess one.

Subscribers will recollect that the map of the Negeb or Wilderness of Zin, which should have accompanied the 1914–15 Annual, had then to be withheld from publication owing to the War. The Committee are glad to announce that the map has now been prepared for the Fund by the War Office, and a copy will be supplied gratis to those Members desirous of procuring it to complete their record of the 1914 Survey. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary.

Photo-relief map of Palestine: This popular little map, which is reproduced by collotype process from the well-known raised maps, has been reprinted and is now on sale. It measures (with margin) 29 × 19 inches and contains some hundreds of Biblical names. The price to subscribers is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to non-subscribers 3*s.*; postage 6*d.* extra.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 102 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following special contributions :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Legacy bequeathed by the late Sir John and Lady Gray Hill	500	0	0

Donations for Ophel.

Major R. A. Dyott	1	0	0
Melville Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
The Bishop of British Guiana	3	3	0
Rev. Dr. Charles Knapp	2	2	0
Mrs. John Lamont	1	1	0
Stewart Margetson, Esq.	5	5	0
Miss Tighe	1	1	0
The Religious Tract Society, for Lecture delivered by the Hon. Secretary	3	3	0

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869-1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £10 10*s.* A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—

The Near East, June 12th : Damascus, by Major E. W. Polson Newman ; June 19th, The Palestine Pavilion at Wembley.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, XI, 1.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine, May.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, LIII, 1923.

Expository Times.

Palestine.

Zionist Review.

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, April, 1924 : Archaeological Results of an Expedition to Moab and the Dead Sea, by Prof. Albright.

Journal of the American Oriental Society.

American Journal of Archaeology, 1923, IV ; 1924, I.

Jewish Quarterly Review, April.

Geographical Review, April : Moslem Geography of the Middle Ages, by C. Schoy.

American Journal of Philology, XLV, 1.

Art and Archaeology, April : American School at Athens number ; May : Yugoslav Art number.

Homiletic Review, June : The Problem of the Obelisks.

Journal Asiatique, July-Sept., 1923 : Egypt and Asia in Prehistoric Times, by J. de Morgan.

Revue Biblique, April : Le nouvel hypogée de Byblos et l'hypogée royal de Gézer, R. P. L. H. Vincent ; Topographie des campagnes macbabéennes ; Où en est la question de Caphargamala, R. P. F. M. Abel ; Le fin de l'empire Assyrien d'après un nouveau document, R. P. P. Dhorme ; Inscription Arabe d'Orṭas, and La fête de Saint Élie au Mont Carmel, R. P. J. A. Jaussen.

Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes: XXXI, 1, 1924.

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, March: The Greeks in the Boghaz Keui Texts, by E. Forrer.

Biblica, March.

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, III, 4: Jewish Coinage and the date of the Bar-Kokhbah Revolt, S. Raffaeli; The Sheikh Sa'ad ad-din and the jinn at Nāblus, J. A. Jaussen; the date of the "Blessing of Moses" (Deut. xxxiii), W. J. Phythian-Adams; Palestinian Animal Stories and Fables, St. H. Stephen; Emek ha-Bakha, Bekhaim, David Yellin, etc.

NEA ΣΙΩΝ.

Al-Mashrik, April: The Arab Academy of Damascus, by P. L. Cheikho; May: Gebal: history, cults, monuments, by P. L. Cheikho; Syrian divinities adored at Kortaba, by P. René Mouterde.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks:

From the Author:—

"Biblioteca Bio-Bibliografica della Terra Santa e dell' Oriente Francescano," Tomo IV (dal 1333 al 1345). P. Girolamo Golubovich, O.F.M. (Collegio di S. Bonaventura, 1923.)

The Committee will be glad to receive donations of Books to the Library of the Fund, which already contains many works of great value relating to Palestine and other Bible lands.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books:—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten.* (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. I, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener.*

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____. to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

NOTE.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

The Fifty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Fund was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1, on Friday, 13th June, 1924, when the Viscount Burnham presided and Prof. R. A. S. Macalister gave an account of the Excavations at the Site of the "City of David," Jerusalem. The Meeting was attended by several hundred Members, Subscribers and others. The necessary business part was got over expeditiously to allow as much time as possible for Professor Macalister's address.

Dr. E. W. G. Masterman (Hon. Secretary) announced that letters regretting inability to be present had been received from Dr. D. G. Hogarth, Sir Charles Close, The Earl of Crawford, Prof. Sayce, Dean of Durham, Rev. Dr. Ewing and Mr. James Melrose. He then read the Minutes of the 58th Annual Meeting, held on 20th June, 1923, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

After explaining that those who subscribe five guineas as an entrance fee, either in a single sum or in a sum spread over a series of years, become members of this Fund with the rights of membership for as long as they continue to pay a subscription of at least a guinea a year, the Hon. Secretary stated that during the year, 37 subscribers have thus qualified. A subscription of 25 guineas qualifies for life membership, and the following have become life members:—

Life Members.

Lord Burnham.
Richard Cadbury, Esq.
W. T. Grant, Esq.
Charles Marston, Esq., and
Mrs. Stephenson.

The membership now totals about 400, which is far too little; a Society of this character ought to have a membership of at least

1,000. The whole subscription list does not exceed 850 names, and it is only by special donations generously given, especially by Lord Burnham and Mr. Marston, that the Fund has been able to carry on the excavations at all.

The Hon. Secretary then read the list of the more prominent members of the Society who had passed away since the last meeting:—Rev. Canon Bonney, Mr. J. R. Barlow and Lady Gray Hill.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, said: I much appreciate the honour that has been done me in asking me to take the Chair at the 59th Annual General Meeting of this great and famous Fund. You must not imagine that because I accepted the invitation I conceived myself to be a professor of archaeology or even a biblical student. I accepted because of the great interest I take, in common with so many of our fellow-countrymen, in the great work of investigation and excavation which the Fund is carrying out, and which it has now done for more than fifty years. The present excavations on Mount Ophel are the crowning effort of its achievements, now covering a period of more than half a century, and we all rejoice that they have been carried out with so large a measure of success. I think it was Dr. Johnson who said that curiosity was the thirst of the soul. The curiosity which develops itself in the endeavour to explore and realize the conditions of life in the great periods of history, remote though they may be, out of which our civilization has gradually emerged, is, of course, the curiosity which is really a thirst of the soul.

I was a little amused, I confess, last year when in the United States of America to find that no sensation of the moment created so wide and intense an interest in America as the discoveries of Tut-ankh-amen's tomb, and all that was associated with the enterprise carried out to so large an extent by the munificence of the late Lord Carnarvon. The remarkable thing was that you would have imagined that Egyptology was entirely an unknown science before that moment. It was treated as a revelation more or less unconnected with any other preceding and, after all, no less momentous works. However, I do not want in the least to underrate its attraction and interest. At the same time, I sometimes wish that the labours of veneration done at the cost of so much effort and with so much perseverance over so long a period of time as

the Palestine Exploration Fund has done them, had brought as much public sympathy and had made it possible to raise as much money to be expended in the further exploration of all that we want to see cleared up. When the effort about which we are to hear from its chief mind and directing hand this afternoon was planned, it was clear that we were undertaking what was of transcendent interest, not only to those who devote themselves to the technical parts of archaeology, but to all those who are deeply moved by the religious bearings of all that is achieved. Prof. Macalister was placed at the head of the expedition by the Fund because his archaeological work, and especially his excavation of the ancient city of the Philistines at Gezer, marked him out as a man of first-rate knowledge and authority, and we knew him to be also a writer who, in the description of what was being effected, would do justice to the greatness of the theme. The work of the joint expedition of the Fund and of the paper with which I am connected has been eminently successful, although as yet only a modest beginning has been made. Results, however, have already been considerable, and Prof. Macalister will tell the meeting in detail all that he himself has carried out. I think we may say that we entirely owe it to his skill and experience that the excavation has been developed so far, and we rejoice to think that in the prosecution of the work he has had the good fortune to acquire definite knowledge of those places with which all readers of the Bible and all who interest themselves in the great religions, not only of our own country, but of the world, are so familiar. The excavations that have been made have, undoubtedly, brought back to life for our inspection and our information the City of David, which his soldiers took by a daring raid from the Jebusites, which Solomon fortified and which the kings embellished. I congratulate the Fund on the achievement of which it can boast in this historic and moving enterprise. It must be remembered, however, that this is only a beginning, and that it is necessary to prosecute the work so well begun in the same spirit and, as we hope, with the same equipment. Until now we have been able to rely on several generous subscribers and the Fund has not considered it necessary to issue a public appeal. The results, however, attained are so encouraging and satisfactory that the public, I think, generally will realize that it is only by supporting the Fund in carrying on the work that it can secure even more valuable results than we have yet been able to accomplish, and

so carry on the tradition of the Fund in doing what is of vita interest to the whole of those who are religiously minded throughout the world.

I have great pleasure in moving that the Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1923 be and is hereby adopted and approved. The Report, I understand, is already in the hands of members, and I will therefore, with your permission, take it as read. (Agreed.) I now ask Mr. Marston, to whose generosity, as you know, we have not appealed in vain and on whom we have greatly relied, to second the resolution that I have moved.

Mr. C. Marston: My Lord Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report.

The Chairman: Does anyone wish to comment on the Report?

There being no remarks, the Chairman put the motion to the meeting, and declared the Report and Balance Sheet unanimously adopted.

Dr. P. D'Erf Wheeler moved the re-election of the Executive Committee as constituted last year.

Dr. S. Daiches seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now have much pleasure in calling upon Prof. Macalister to deliver his address on recent Excavations at the Site of the "City of David," Jerusalem.

Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A., then delivered the following address, illustrated by lantern views:

When the British Mandatory began its duties in Palestine the organisation of a properly equipped archaeological department was one of its first duties. Early in the course of the work of this new department attention was directed to the long-outstanding problem of Ophel and the City of David, which for years had afforded material for a not very profitable controversy. At last the opportunity seemed to have presented itself to settle the question once for all by means of excavation.

Before I proceed to speak about the scheme which was drawn up for the investigation of this problem, let me say a word or two

about the nature of the problem itself. It is well known that the modern boundary of Jerusalem is not older than the time of the Crusades. Before that period it extended further to the south, over the two ridges into which the Tyropoeon valley divides the plateau on which the city stands. Ancient city walls have been found enclosing an area which extends to the Valley of Hinnom ; while, on the other hand, the present northern half of the city is of a comparatively speaking recent occupation. The city has, in fact, moved northward. The problem to be solved was, where it began. On which of the two spurs, east or west of the Tyropoeon valley, was placed the citadel of the Jebusites, captured by David? Tradition had answered the question unhesitatingly in favour of the western hill, and had entrenched itself behind a bulwark of quasi-traditional nomenclature. Mount Zion, Zion's Gate, the Tomb of David, were all localised. Moreover, at first sight tradition seemed to be, for once, entirely reasonable. The western hill is higher than the eastern hill, and from a strategic point of view commands it completely. No military leader in his senses would choose the eastern in preference to the western hill as a site for a fortification. Again, the area of the western hill is broader, and so more convenient for holding a large city, than that of the eastern hill.

On the other hand, the western hill has one serious disadvantage. It is not within easy reach of any known source of water supply. The Virgin's Fountain and Job's Well are both on the eastern side of the eastern hill, and, before the installation of cisterns, dwellers on the western hill would have been obliged to go a journey for every drop of water which they used, toilsome at all times, and impossible in time of siege. The ancient and elaborate waterworks which radiate from the Virgin's Fountain demonstrate that this source, notwithstanding the inferiority of its brackish water, was of great importance from early times. It has therefore been argued in recent years that the eastern hill, despite its apparent disadvantages, is a more probable site than the western for the Jebusite citadel. Even the strategic inferiority is apparent rather than real. We have to consider not the conditions of modern warfare, with its instruments of precision and long-distance range, but an ancient stage of development, when the Tyropoeon valley would be a sufficient protection against a hostile camp on the opposite side.

But these are matters of theoretical dispute. The spade alone can decide definitely, and the advent of the British Mandate seemed

to offer the opportunity desired for submitting the theory to this final test.

A scheme for an international expedition was drawn up, in which the Palestine Exploration Fund was invited to participate. A condition was laid down that no work would be allowed to begin until £5,000 was guaranteed by the joint contributions of the institutions taking part, and land was to be allotted in proportion to the amount of the contribution of each. For one reason or another, the scheme as originally planned did not materialise. The Palestine Exploration Fund was left alone in the field, and, through the generous aid of Mr. Charles Marston and the welcome co-operation of the *Daily Telegraph*, it was enabled to contribute the whole amount that had been expected to come from four or five different bodies, representing as many different nations.

I do not propose to waste the time of this meeting in an unprofitable description of the preliminary negotiations. Mr. Duncan and I arrived in Jerusalem on 5th September last, and we found at once a number of very serious difficulties put in our way by certain speculators, who, having heard of the proposed excavation, had bought up land with the intention of holding up the work unless the excavators bought it back from them at an exorbitant price. I had endless unpleasantness with these people, whose greed was quite insatiable, both before the beginning of the excavation and during its progress. At one time it looked as though the difficulties were going to be insuperable; but at last, after a weary and disheartening five weeks, we were able to begin the work.

The slide now on the screen will show you the area attacked. The various fields are there shown, numbered as they are in the official map of the region. We chose field No. 5 because it was a reasonable distance from the Haram wall so that no scare should be aroused about the possibility of our tunnelling into the sanctuary, as had happened in a notorious case some fourteen years before. There were not, as in the case of other mounds of accumulation in Palestine, any surface indications that would enable us to fix a promising spot. Subsequently field No. 7 was taken and work begun there, and I have secured that some other fields in the neighbourhood shall be reserved for the use of the Fund, if it is able to continue the work. Probably the complete investigation of the eastern hill would consume some six or eight years; after that, for reasons which will presently appear, the much more serious task

of digging the Tyropoeon valley would have to be undertaken and probably at least ten years consumed in that work. We might then perhaps consider that we were beginning to know something definite about the history of Jerusalem.

However, we must for the present confine ourselves to the work accomplished and not to dreams of the future. In this discourse I shall keep to the result of the digging in fields 5 and 7, and hope to show that, although in some directions they have been discouraging, in others they hold out high hopes for future triumphs. Roughly speaking, field No. 5 is about half an acre, field No. 7 about a quarter of an acre in extent. Between them runs a footpath, a thoroughfare from the city to the Kidron valley; and I may say at once that a suspicion which I had that this footpath would prove to be a survival of an ancient tradition, and that a city-gate would be found here, has apparently been justified. Old rights-of-way are extraordinarily unchangeable. Men may come and men may go—we may even say, nations may come and go—but they run on for ever.

In describing to you what we have found I shall follow a chronological order, rather than the confused order in which the objects actually came to light. I shall begin with the bare rock, before human occupation began; and shall follow out the course of the history from that onward to the latest time of which we found any remains. In order to help you to visualise the relative positions of the remains which I shall describe in turn, I have added this rough diagram to the series of slides. It shows the sites of the chief finds in the two fields. We begin with the Zedek valley, rising in a cave near the middle of field No. 5—a tributary of the Tyropoeon, of considerable topographical importance, as the results showed. This was made into a northern fortification of the city at a very early date; but still older, perhaps, is the great group of cup marks on a rock surface in field 7.

Probably about 1200 B.C. the great eastern wall was built with its bastions, to which at some later date a huge square tower was added in field 7.

The remains which we have identified with Millo are in the north of field 5. South of it is a cave of some importance, and over this cave is the mansion which we have called the Eusebius house. Above Millo is a Byzantine house, and under the surface of field 5 are numerous remains of early Arab houses. Asking you

kindly to fix in your memories this map of the principal discoveries, I shall now proceed to describe them in detail.

First, then, the Zedek valley. We have suggested this term in reference to the ancient city-god, whose name forms an element in the old royal names Melchizedek, Adonizedek. It is a tributary of the Tyropoeon, which was excavated in Tertiary times by a stream flowing from a cave, or rather a fissure in the rock, near the middle of field 5. The general disposition of the remains indicated that the Zedek valley dictated the emplacement of the earliest settlement on the site, forming its northern boundary. The cave in which the stream had risen was too small to penetrate more than a short distance, but it seemed to extend some 30 or 40 feet inwards. On the floor was a channel and a deposit of silt, clearly the result of water action. This slide shows the mouth of the cave and the beginning of the valley. The next slide is a closer view of the cave mouth and of the water-fissure proceeding from it.

The stream flowing from this cave had certainly been dried up before human occupation of the site began, for there was evidence, in the shape of neolithic and very early Bronze Age pottery, that it had been used as a place of interment, at a time to be assigned to the very earliest date of human occupation. I am inclined to believe that the flow of water had ceased before the beginning of the Quaternary period.

It is probable that on the other side of the watershed there was a similar valley, or rather fold, corresponding to the Zedek valley, and running into the Kidron. This, however, could not be tested, as that would have involved the partial demolition of the great Jebusite wall.

South of the Zedek valley there is a curious platform of rock. It offers a smooth horizontal surface, but is pitted with deep fissures, one of which is spanned by a natural arch. Such fissures may well have attracted the attention, and aroused the awe, of the simple-minded neolithic folk who first took up their abode on the hill-top. Perhaps as receptacles for the libations that they poured out to the powers that haunted these hollows in the rock, they cut on the surface a remarkable series of cup-hollows, such as are to be found in thousands in Palestine. I do not hesitate to claim this as the oldest of the long succession of sanctuaries which have consecrated Jerusalem to many nations and to many deities. One of these cups has a ring surrounding it. This is common enough in

Bronze Age cup markings in European countries, but is very rare, if not unique, in Palestine.

Coming back over to field No. 5 and to the Zedek valley, we find that the first attempt at fortification was the deepening of the head of this valley into a trench, cutting across the watershed This trench was well fashioned, about 8 ft. deep and about 10 ft. across. The inhabitants had realized that their best defences were the steep precipitous sides of the two valleys, the Kidron and the Tyropoeon, running on their western and eastern sides, and meeting in a point at the south. Only on the north side were they unprotected by a valley, for between the head of the Zedek valley and that of the presumed corresponding fold on the Kidron side was an unbroken way into their stronghold. This they cut through by means of the trench in question. Such a trench would interfere with legitimate traffic as well as with the passage of enemies; to evade this difficulty two causeways were left uncut, with staircases at each end. These staircases were broken; I have no doubt on account of some military stress. As I have said elsewhere, these broken staircases are as clear evidence of a siege of Jerusalem, antedating any of the twenty sieges of which we have historical record, as a cuneiform tablet would be.

At the head of the southern end of the eastern causeway there was a block of rock which had every appearance of being an altar. On the rock surface behind it was another group of cup-hollows, similar to that which I have already described to you, and on the vertical face beneath the altar there were three pigeon-holes, well adapted for receiving small votive offerings. He who would enter the city must first propitiate the deity of the city. It is not at all impossible that this may have some bearing on that curious passage in the enigmatical fourteenth chapter of Genesis, the chapter describing the battle of four kings with five. Abraham is suddenly introduced to Melchizedek, king of Salem, and pays him tithes; we are not told why. These may quite possibly have been a toll levied on wayfarers.

A little to the north of the Zedek valley there was another cave, or rather rift in the ground, in two sections divided by a floor with two holes in it. The total height from the surface of the rock to the bottom was about 25 feet, and hand-and-foot holes were cut in the upper compartment to facilitate entrance. A tunnel, choked with silt, opened into the lower compartment, and I have no doubt

that this was an ancient watercourse. Water was still obtainable in this cave when the first people settled on the hill-top, for the earth in the upper section was full of very ancient potsherds. But the spring ran dry before the next stage in the city's history, and it was not included within the extension of the city that we have now to describe.

Somewhere about 1600 B.C. the trench, as a fortification, went out of use. This is shown by the fact that the earth filling it contained many potsherds of about that date. So many potsherds were found in it, indeed, that we must suppose it to have been used as a dumping hollow for rubbish. Crossing it was built a rather flimsy wall of poor polygonal masonry, and some 3 feet thick. This wall ran to the west of the watershed, by no means where it would be expected, terminated northwards in a corner tower, now ruined almost to annihilation, and then turned at right angles in a westerly direction to form the new northern boundary of the city. This wall, of which I have not got a slide here, but which will naturally be fully illustrated in the forthcoming memoir on the first season's work, is in all probability the earliest wall of Jerusalem. I say, in all probability; for it is advisable to qualify one's statements while the work is still in progress. In excavating, beyond all things, one knows not what a day may bring forth.

Such a wall could never have been a sufficient protection. It was soon superseded by the magnificent structure now to be described. I am inclined to suspect that this refortification of the city was undertaken on account of the immigration of the Philistines into the coastlands of Palestine. When that warlike nation had established itself in the lowlands, the people of the hills must have considered it advisable to see to it that their defences were strengthened.

Let us take the eastern side first, for here the wall is in its best state of preservation. It is a drystone rampart, of fairly large stones, no less than 20 ft. thick. Exactly what height may remain above the rock I cannot say; when I left Jerusalem we had exposed it to a depth of over 20 ft., and had not yet found the bottom.

In field No. 5 there was a great bastion, rounded on plan, projecting from the outer face of the wall, and built to a slope. This imposing tower, when it was perfect and free from the accumulation of rubbish that now covers it, must have seemed well-nigh impregnable to an attacker who looked up at it from

his lowly post in the Kidron Valley. Well might the Jebusites taunt David as they looked down at him over this colossal rampart, saying that blind men and cripples would suffice to keep him from entering the city. And there is every reason to believe that it was from this bastion the taunt was hurled. David's most likely camping ground was close by the Virgin's Fountain: if the identification of the *sinnor* or gutter with Warren's Shaft be sound—and in spite of recent attempts to discredit this I still hold that it is the most likely theory—it is almost inevitable that he should have been somewhere in that neighbourhood. This bastion is almost vertically above the cave mouth where the Virgin's Fountain rises, so that it is by far the most probable stage for the scene described in II Samuel v, where we read of the strategy of David and of Joab at the capture of the city.

South of the bastion, since I left Jerusalem, excavation has revealed a large square tower. This combination of towers is curious, and clearly points to reconstruction at some time. The full details of the structure have still to be studied, and it would be premature to attempt to restore the history. For the present the two slides which are shown will suffice to illustrate this new addition to the history of the defences of Jerusalem. These slides we owe to the ever-ready helpfulness of the Dominican Fathers.

South of the gate, in field No. 7, there appears at one time to have been a similar bastion. But this has been removed, all but the upper stages, to make room for an enormous rectangular tower, with walls 12 ft. thick, which occupies the whole of the east end of field 7, and runs into the next field to the south. It is certainly the largest fortification that has yet been found in Palestine. The two plates that I now show will give an idea of its age and appearance. In places the walls are standing to a height of 26 ft., and this has probably already been exceeded, as the foundations had nowhere been exposed when I left.

I made a tentative suggestion that this mighty tower may possibly prove to be the Beth ha Gibborim, the house of the mighty men, of which we read in Nehemiah. There are topographical difficulties in the way of the identification, and on the whole it is better for us to wait till the complete evidence is before us, rather than to plunge into the debatable land of theory incautiously. Still, so great a tower as this could not but have

had a name, and there is no other name recorded in the topography of this part of Jerusalem that is available for it.

We now leave this part of the wall—where I am sure other and perhaps yet more important discoveries are awaiting us—and proceed to examine the northern section, running along the north side of field 5.

I have already told you of the flimsy inner wall which was the oldest built fortification as yet traced. Its relation to the outer wall may be seen in the rough sketch plan on the next slide. The inner wall was not found in field 7, because unfortunately an Arab house or houses with deep cisterns had been erected just over its line, and the excavation of these cisterns had completely destroyed it A gate in its northern side preserved the traditions of the causeways that had crossed the trench of the Zedek valley. Some 15 feet to the north of this wall there was a rock scarp in the western half of the field, in which there had evidently been a strong fortification. But this fortification was not, I take it, the original purpose of the rock scarp. The scarp contained a number of rock-cut chambers, which we at first took for cisterns, but which I now think were very ancient tomb-chambers. These had been broken, and the scarp partially quarried away, before the fortification was built. The coursing of the masonry was accommodated to the outline of the broken chambers. There is no escape, so far as I can see, from the conclusion that this rock scarp and the chambers which it contains represent a very early phase indeed in the history of the city, and that its connexion with the fortification wall is secondary only. Near the summit of the watershed the rock scarp bends at right angles and dies away into the rock surface. A second rock scarp parallel with it, a little distance to the east, makes a causeway. On this causeway there were a number of cup-marks, which had been carefully covered over with a layer of plaster. I take it that the causeway was adapted as the approach to a gate, and that the cup marks, which would have made the rock surface inconvenient for walking upon, were smoothed over in this way.

This can only be a matter of theory, because the wall here is almost entirely destroyed. It has been violently breached and almost levelled with the ground, and some buildings have been erected over the breach which are very suggestive indeed.

I shall now show slides of part of the scarp, of two of the

rock-cut chambers in the scarp, and of a nearer view of the great breach showing the massive stones lying where they fell.

The next slide shows how the breach was filled up. Part of it is conjectural, but the conjectures, I think, are reasonable. A long wall, starting from the corner tower, went diagonally across in front of the breach. At present it ends in a square tower. I suspect there was another tower, forming a gate, but unfortunately a later house was built over its site and destroyed it. Against this wall, but butted against it and not bonded to it—and therefore presumably later there was a structure that apparently had consisted of two towers enclosed within a larger building. Later building, here again, had destroyed the western tower of all but one small fragment; the eastern tower remained in good condition though somewhat modified by the erection of a Byzantine house over its foundations. A staircase in one corner gave access, presumably, to an upper storey.

This complex of buildings is very suggestive, in view of certain important problems in the early fortification of Jerusalem.

We read that after the capture of Jerusalem David built round about from Millo and inward—that is to say, in toward the city. Further, we read that Solomon built Millo and repaired the breach which David his father had made. Therefore Millo was not standing in David's time, and the historian simply uses it as a topographical indication. He built inward from where Millo now stands.

If the complicated looking tower standing in the middle of the wall is Millo, as we suggest, then all the conditions presented by the Biblical data are satisfied.

Joab had diverted the defences of the city by ascending the water-shaft and by making an unexpected appearance in the middle of the city with his followers. David, hammering at the north gate, the most easily captured part of the city, was thus enabled to batter down the wall. For some reason, after he became king, he did not repair the damage he had done, but contented himself with building a covering wall. This wall has a peculiarity not found elsewhere in the excavation. It consists of large and small stone courses alternately. On the hypothesis that this was the work of David, the peculiarity in question is explained at once. The materials for this new wall were naturally drawn from the ruins. Now the Jebusite wall is built of very large stones—

some are so big that four strong men could hardly move them. David's less expert masons reduced them to a more manageable size before they dealt with them. But they thereby had a large number of small chips on their hands, and to get rid of those chips they coursed them in the wall.

And then came Solomon, who built Millo, which means "the filling." This fills the gap and repairs the breach; and if only the Herodians and Byzantines had left it alone, we might have known much more about it.

On one of the stones of this Solomonic wall was found faint traces of a painting—certainly the eldest painting in Palestine. It was a figure of the mother-goddess Ashtoreth, and could not but suggest remembrances of the backsliding of the king in the later days of his kingship.

In days to come some other explorer may find a rival Millo; but no remains hitherto found so completely fulfil all the necessary conditions.

I now show you slides of the Davidic wall, of the steps leading to the upper storey and of the painted figure. I also show slides of the general appearance of the ruins, showing the breach, the west wall of the tower, the wall of the Byzantine house erected over it, and the Herodian portico. This portico I at first thought and described as being part of the Solomonic structure, but its date had to be brought down. It seems to have been erected at the entrance to a monumental staircase, leading up, perhaps, to the temple. One step of the staircase still remains in position, and this proved to be nothing less than the lintel of the old Jebusite city gate. The step just below had been wrenched out, but we found it built into the wall of the Byzantine house; and this was found to be the threshold stone, or a part thereof, of the same gate. It was deeply furrowed with the footmarks of the folk who passed and repassed while Samuel was consolidating the disunited tribes who were destined to become lords of their city.

Some years ago there was a prominent man in Palestine, now deceased. Though technically a Muslim, he had, as I have every reason to believe, cast away all the tenets of his creed, and might, not unfairly, have been described as a man wholly without religion. Yet that man always looked for a misfortune to happen to him if ever he should allow his left foot to touch the ground first when he rose from sleep in the morning. This stone tells us that the

Jebusites had a similar but a contrary superstition. Notice how one groove stops short, while the other furrows into the rebate that stopped the door. As you go out, you must keep your right foot on the threshold longest; the left foot must be the first to step across. As you enter, the left foot must first step on the threshold.

It is disappointing to have to report that the Jerusalem of the kings has wholly disappeared. What Mr. Duncan may find further to the south I cannot say, but in fields 5 and 7 this layer is missing. We step right from Jebusite into Herodian times—inside the fortifications that I have described. I fear the relics of Hebrew Jerusalem are to be sought in an inextricable mass filling the Tyropoeon valley.

I shall now show slides of three remarkable objects (selected from a large number), probably belonging to the Ptolemaic period. The first is a plaque of limestone bearing upon it a singular head-dress, resembling that of the Egyptian deities Hathor or Chnum, yet not quite like them. There are Semitic and Classical elements in the ensemble which contaminate the true Egyptian elements in the composition. The next is the end of a stone slab bearing an identical design, though in very different technique. The third is similar, but has a different design. It is a panel, surrounded by a bead and reel bordering; it contains a tree, flanked by two serpents, and outside them some meandering bands. If I make the suggestion that this may be an attempt to realise the scenery of the Garden of Eden, with the tree guarded by cherubim and the rivers, I must not be taken as committing myself to it. On the other hand, I confess that I can think of no more probable interpretation. Nothing quite like these objects have been found elsewhere, and I am in hopes that more perfect specimens will come to light and that they will be found of very considerable importance.

Coming now to Roman times, I show the marble hand of a small statue, probably of Ceres, which was one of the first of our discoveries; one of numerous tiles found with the seal of the Tenth Legion upon them; and two views of a small limestone sundial. About three or four weeks before this last object was discovered I received a letter from a gentleman in America who told me that he was writing a book on sundials and asked me if anything of the kind had come to light. I answered, what was then the fact, that we had found nothing of the sort. When this object turned up I found, to my regret, that I had not preserved my correspondent's

letter and had no note of his name or address. I mention this on the chance that some report of this meeting may come his way.

The chief Roman building found was the Eusebius house. Who the owner of the house may have been we cannot say; the name Eusebius was that of a potter stamped on one of its drain pipes. It was a house of considerable pretensions, with a courtyard entered by a double arch, and with mosaic pavements of pleasing patterns on all its floors.

The next slide shows the side of the first pit that was dug, as it very clearly shows the stratification of the debris.

In conclusion, I would call your attention once more to this diagram.

In the year 1909 a gentleman came to Jerusalem for the purpose, as I understand, of discovering certain treasures alleged to have been concealed somewhere or other by King Solomon. To this end he drove a number of tunnels ramifying in various directions. Fortunately the Dominican Fathers of Saint-Étienne obtained access to the works, and whatever of scientific value was acquired by this undertaking is wholly due to them.

I have added to the diagram part of a sketch-plan which Père Vincent gave me of one of these tunnels. Descending through a manhole, in a place which he indicated to me, it first passes a most archaic-looking gate, consisting of two monoliths supporting a lintel. It then breaks through a second wall, and finally butts up against the scarp that underlies the city wall. A cross-tunnel follows this scarp in both directions.

The excavator of these tunnels was not specially interested in the problems that were thus set before him; they had nothing to do with his particular objective. But they are problems, and in my opinion it is our duty to see them settled. What is the wall with the very ancient and primitive doorway in it? Something older, perhaps, than anything I have shown you to-day. The second wall may conceivably be part of the large square tower. Père Vincent warned me that measurements in the tunnels could not be very accurately taken.

In the scarp underlying the city wall there is the mouth of a great cave. Very early interments, with pottery of a most remote period—not later than 2000 or 2500 B.C.—were found in recesses on each side of the cave mouth. What may be in the cave itself no one can say, for the gentleman who dug the tunnels merely used it

as a dumping ground for earth taken out of the tunnels, and did not make any attempt to clear it. A few days before I was obliged to leave Jerusalem we broke into the tunnel, just where it enters field 7. I got into it—its floor was at least 10 ft. below the level which we had reached in the excavation—and followed it as far as I could venture to do so. In the interval since it was excavated the wooden casing, which had been inserted at great expense, had rotted away, and it was not prudent to go too far along the passage. I did not, therefore, reach the ancient megalithic doorway. I did, however, penetrate as far as the cave mouth, and it certainly seems to me to promise very important results. Where excavation is concerned I always abstain from prophecy, and to the question, "What do you expect to find?" which was put to me *ad nauseam* by tourists in Jerusalem, I never answer anything but, "I expect to find whatever happens to be in the ground." But to supporters of the P.E.F. I say, here is something definite. Here is a great cave, with in front of it a very primitive doorway. Make it possible for Mr. Duncan to open down on to the cave, and to expose the wall containing the doorway, and we shall see—what we *shall* see!

It would not be right for me to close without expressing my acknowledgments to His Excellency the High Commissioner, the various Members of the British Administration, and the Officers of the Department of Antiquities, for their ready helpfulness on all occasions, and for the interest which they took in the work. I should also like to express the great personal pleasure which it gave me to be able to renew once more the cordial friendship that I enjoyed in former years with the Dominican Fathers of Saint-Étienne. My six months in Jerusalem have only added to the heavy debt that I already owed to the wisdom and the learning which they so generously and freely put at my disposal.

The CHAIRMAN: I need hardly ask the permission of this audience to move, as I do, a very cordial vote of thanks to Prof. Macalister for the intensely interesting and informative lecture to which we have just listened. It seemed to me to show not only the courage and resolution he displayed—undeterred by difficulties and having only one purpose in view—in carrying out the work, but also how much preparation, or education to knowledge, is necessary in order that these things may be worth anything for the generality of mankind. It is, after all, only from the accumulations

of his learning that he was able to interpret the meaning and the real value of what he did, and I am quite sure that we recognize that to the full this afternoon. I should like therefore to thank him, and also if I may to convey to him the encouragement of all who are here that he may go on with this great undertaking, and, perhaps, your assurance that you will do your best to support him and to obtain, as many of you can, I think, not only the sympathy but the co-operation of your friends in enabling this enterprise to be carried still further for all our benefit, and, in fact, for the benefit of the whole of educated mankind. I ask you, therefore, to join with me in testifying your appreciation of and gratitude to Prof. Macalister. I will not put that formally. I know you will carry it by acclamation.

The vote of thanks having been carried by acclamation,

Prof. Macalister said: My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, you have heard my voice quite enough, so I will just content myself with thanking you very sincerely for your cordiality.

Dr. H. R. Hall: Ladies and Gentlemen, before you leave I wish to move a vote of thanks to Lord Burnham, who has so very kindly presided over our meeting this afternoon. It is kind indeed of him to come and to take such very great interest in our work. He and our other benefactor, Mr. Marston, whom we are glad to see with us as a member of the Executive Committee as well as a benefactor, have enabled us to take up the proposal of the Palestinian Department of Antiquities to excavate Ophel, and Prof. Macalister has shown you what he has been able to do there. I should say that although Prof. Macalister will not in all probability be able to be present in person at Jerusalem the rest of this season, and possibly next, he will be there in spirit. The work will be carried on by the Assistant-Director, Mr. Duncan, who will be responsible as Acting-Director for the actual field operations under the general auspices and supervision of Prof. Macalister. Lord Burnham has already asked you to interest as many of your friends as you can in the work of the Fund. We have heard from our Honorary Secretary, Dr. Masterman, that there are only 850 members and subscribers to the Palestine Exploration Fund, all told. There should be many thousands of people in these islands who could be sufficiently actively interested in the work of exploring ancient Palestine to enable us to have

a subscription list of a larger number. Therefore, we must appeal to all of you. You can surely interest others; those of you who are members of Church organizations can interest friends and other members of Church organizations to help us. Every little helps. It need not necessarily be such a large subscription as was so generously given by the proprietors of *The Daily Telegraph* and Mr. Marston, but every little helps. Therefore, we appeal to you for further help if this very interesting work is to go on at Jerusalem of which we have seen the first-fruits, the discovery of the Tower of Millo and the breach which was made by David when he took the city from the Jebusites. In conclusion, I wish to repeat our gratitude to Lord Burnham for taking the Chair, and I am sure you will join in according him a hearty vote of thanks.

The vote of thanks having been heartily accorded,

The CHAIRMAN replied, congratulating Prof. Macalister and expressing his best wishes for the entire success of the future operations of the Fund.

The proceedings then terminated.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE EASTERN HILL OF JERUSALEM.

By The Rev. J. Garrow Duncan, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.(Scot.).

§ I. *Progress of the Work.*

During the month of April work was suspended on account of the Mohammedan Ramadan, which ended on the 5th May.

I spent the month in exploring sites in Gilead, particularly in the region around es-Salt. An account of this work with photographs is sent with this Report.

On May 6th work was resumed. The huts had been removed from field No. 5 to field No. 7, and the ground cleared. The place on which the huts had stood contained a tower, which I suppose to have been built by David or Solomon. This is to be made a national monument, and we are now engaged in clearing it, inside and out, down to the rock.

Prof. Garstang has smoothed over every difficulty for me in making this clearance on the extreme edge of the Kedron Valley, and he has given me every assistance in his power. The clearance involved the diversion of two footpaths, which has been satisfactorily effected. The problem of finding space for the dump is still difficult, as we have not yet been authorized to throw earth down the slope. Should these monuments be found to go down to a great depth, however, this will, we hope, be permitted, and the work will then become less hard and less expensive.

The part of field No. 7 excavated before April has been filled in, and a further section has been excavated at the western edge. The results here are as inconclusive as before. We have got down to the rock and find nothing earlier than Roman or Herodian.

I wish to record our thanks to Prof. Garstang and all his staff for unceasing kindness and help; and to the Rev. Père Vincent, Rev. Pere Savignac and other friends of the Dominican School for their helpful suggestions and their assistance with photography. Mr. Yellin has entered on the work with enthusiasm.

Palestine Exploration Fund. *Plate I.*

THE NORTH BASTION AND THE TOWER.
(From a photograph by Père Savignac.)

[*To face p.* 125.

Plate II. *Palestin Exploration Fund.*

NORTH SIDE OF THE TOWER. CLOSE VIEW SHOWING MASONRY AND THE LINE OF ANCIENT BUTTRESS.
(From a photograph by Père Savignac.)

§ II. *The Jebusite or Pre-Davidic Period: The Jebusite East Wall.*

We have exposed 78 ft. of this wall in field No. 5 and 50 ft. of it in field No. 7. There remains yet a stretch of 44 ft. to uncover from the northern side of field No. 5. Between the two portions exposed an intruded tower of later date will probably be found to have supplanted the original structure. The wall was 20 to 25 ft. in thickness. It has two substantially built faces, between which a space of about 15 to 18 ft. is filled up with loose stones and earth.

The outer face is perpendicular. The inner face batters slightly. Though we happened to find the complete breadth and the two faces at one point in field No. 5, the wall is not complete throughout the rest of this field. The system of Arab grain-stores and cisterns, which runs down the eastern end of both fields, has cut into the wall at several points; and stones have been taken from it for these and other works. We were fortunate therefore in finding this one complete section giving its dimensions and showing its structure.

At a point 44 ft. from the northern limit of our north field we have uncovered the eastern face of the wall. From here there runs a stretch of 31 ft. of plain wall, after which there is a rounded bastion with a stepped face, projecting outward. South of this bastion there is a further stretch of 9 ft., south of which again there is a second tower. This is not bonded into the wall: a straight joint runs through. The top of this tower slopes downward like a buttress, by design or by subsequent ruin, and on its upper surface is built the square tower which I assign to David or Solomon. The contrast in the masonry is quite evident. At present the sloping tower, underlying the square tower, can be traced for a run of some 10 ft.

From this point for a distance of 56 ft. we have found no definite trace of the Jebusite wall. Its place is taken by the later substitute.

At about 56 ft. from the northern insertion of the tower, we once more find the old wall in field No. 7 in the form of a second great "stair" glacis, even more massive than the first. This glacis has been badly damaged through the intrusion of the "Solomonic" tower with its continued wall, which rests on its lower tiers and cuts right through its northern end; and, later, by the

insertion of an Arab cistern in the very face of it (Fig. 1). The base or arc of this circular bastion measures 33 ft. Beyond it is another stretch of plain wall 17 ft. long, built upon the rock which here rises to a nearer approach to the surface of the ground than elsewhere in the stretch of the wall so far exposed. The rock is here scarped. Prof. Macalister suggested to me in conversation that between these bastions there may have been a gate, in a position marked by the present footpath. This may be verified later.

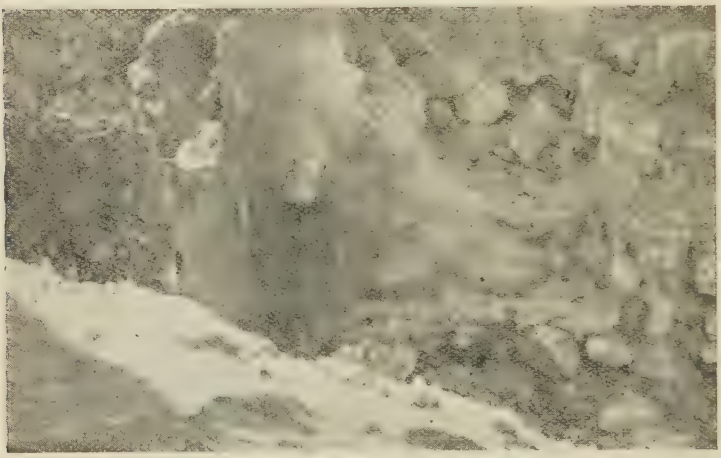


FIG. 1.—Arab cistern in the face of the south "stair" bastion, field No. 7.

At a depth of 15 ft. from the surface of the wall (or 22 ft. from the surface level of field No. 5) we have found the rock on the *inner* side of the wall, just where Arabs or the Crusaders had built a plastered cistern on to it.

Masonry.

The masonry of this wall and bastion is of the same style as that of the walls already attributed to the Jebusites in other parts of the site. The stones are hammer-dressed and not quite so uniformly large as in the other Jebusite wall. The courses are not uniform. The stones are badly fitting. The interstices are filled up with chips and mortar, and where the courses need levelling up, it is done in the same way, viz., with a bed of mortar and smaller

[*To face p.* 127.

Plate III. *Palestine Exploration Fund.*

THE TOWER: CORNER AND FACE.
(From a photograph by Père Savignac.)

stones. The large blocks however are laid upon each other without mortar and the stones of each layer overlap the joints of the layer beneath it.

In the "stepped" bastions, though the stones are of the same type, the courses are each of uniform, though not identical depths; they range from 10 to 18 ins.

On the whole the masonry of the south stepped bastion is the more massive of the two, but the effect is badly marred by the cistern thrust into the face of it by the Arabs. In both bastions mud mortar was freely used to level up the beds of the stones forming the "steps."

Of the face of the wall not more than 15 ft. depth has yet been exposed, and of the sloping face of the two bastions only about 20 ft.

The Bastions.

The bastions may be described as staircases starting from a base of 28 ft. on the northern, and 33 ft. on the southern one, and descending in a rapidly widening sweep. Thus, at 20 ft. down, the circumference of the northern bastion has increased from 28 ft. to a circumference of 60 ft.

Part of the northern bastion has at some time been pillaged of its stones. This reveals the fact that it is not bonded into the face of the wall, but built up against it.

§ III. *The Hebrew Period: The Tower.*

The Jebusite wall between the two bastions has turned slightly to the south-west, so that it almost looks as if in continuing it must cut right across the spur of Ophel. The rock-scarp, however, brings it back to an almost due south direction.

The tower which has been added to the Jebusite bastion is almost intact to a height of several feet for a distance of 32 ft. 8 ins. At this point there appears to be a finished corner, suitable as a jamb for the entrance to a gate tower; but only two courses are as yet exposed above the ground, and the course beneath these continues toward the south. This under course seems to me too high to be the threshold of a gate entrance. I am therefore compelled to wait for further excavation to learn if there was a gate opening here to the east or not.

The tower continues southward for 20 ft. 4 ins. more, making in all a face of 53 ft. But in this last portion it has been completely razed down to the lowest level of our present excavation. We have just caught up the uppermost remaining course and soon hope to have the whole length of the tower exposed from end to end to such levels as it is left standing.

At 53 ft. the wall of this tower, which is 10 ft. thick at the northern end and about 8½ ft. thick at this point, turns due west or north-west and runs parallel to its northern wall for 33 ft., where it joins on to and overlaps the great southern glacis of the Jebusite wall. This side wall joins on to the front wall of the tower by a straight joint. We are at present engaged meantime in clearing the interior of the tower, and in exposing the whole length and height of its front. But the eastern wall or face of the tower does not stop here as we should expect. It continues southward, and runs along parallel with the face of the city wall for 47 feet, where it enters the field below our south field.

This continuation wall rests on the tiers of the "stair" glacis, about 15 to 20 ft. down, and beyond the glacis there is a height of 20 feet of it visible as it enters the next field.

Date of the Jebusite Wall.

The masonry of the wall itself from the first inclined us to attribute this wall to the period immediately preceding the capture of the City by David, or somewhere about 1200 B.C.

This dating is confirmed by the chips of pottery which I picked out from the mortar underlying some of the stones in the northern "stair" glacis. These fragments were of the Late Second and Third Bronze Age, or about 1600 to 1400 B.C.

The pottery fragments found outside of the wall give further confirmation that this was the wall of the city about that period.

The wall is therefore the wall which stood on the east side of the Jebusite city when David took it.

It is very probable this was the wall repaired by Nehemiah on the eastern side. On the face of the square tower there is a portion 12 ft. by 6 ft., a later repair, which I am inclined to assign to Nehemiah. The masonry is bad. The stones are thrust in with no regard to the original courses: they are casual blocks picked up in haste and set with unstinted use of mud mortar. All this is suggestive of the hurried work of his men.

A very satisfactory feature of our work outside of this wall and tower is the fact that we are now finding a just proportion of Hebrew pottery. Inside the city itself very little was found; and we had come to the conclusion that Josephus' statement about Simon Maccabaeus is correct. Everything before the Maccabaean period had been swept into the Tyropoeon. And now we are even more confirmed as to the accuracy of Josephus' statement (*War*, v. 4, 1); and we have the additional satisfaction of finding abundant evidence of the Hebrew occupation outside of the wall, where evidently the sweeping brush of the Maccabaean did not reach.

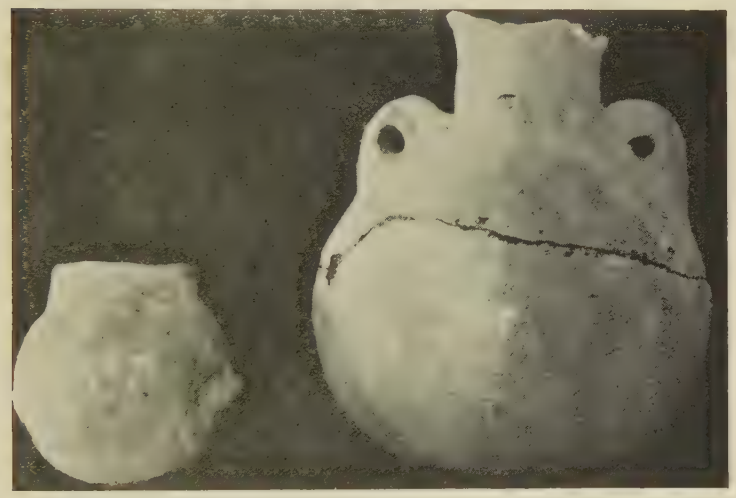


FIG. 2.—Jebusite pots from field No. 7 (Neolithic).

Other Jebusite remains in Field No. 7.

Of other discoveries of the Jebusite period the most important is the High Place found in field No. 7, just a little behind the inner or western face of the great wall and behind the glacis. It is not so complete as the one described in the April *Quarterly Statement*, nor so elaborate in detail.

Some complete specimens of Jebusite pottery (three pieces in all) along with a number of fragments of the Early Bronze Period were found in a deep niche in the rock underneath the foundations of a Roman building outside the wall. Two are hand-made, and of

the Neolithic Period. The long ointment vase is of the First Bronze Age, and was found on the North Bastion. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)

This second field is particularly barren, however, of early pottery. The rock surface is only about 20 ft. down at the west and east ends and about 8 ft. down in other parts, and the Romans seem to have cut their way through everything to get their foundations laid on the rock surface.

The best pottery of early periods has been found in the cave of the north field and outside of the east wall. There scraps of

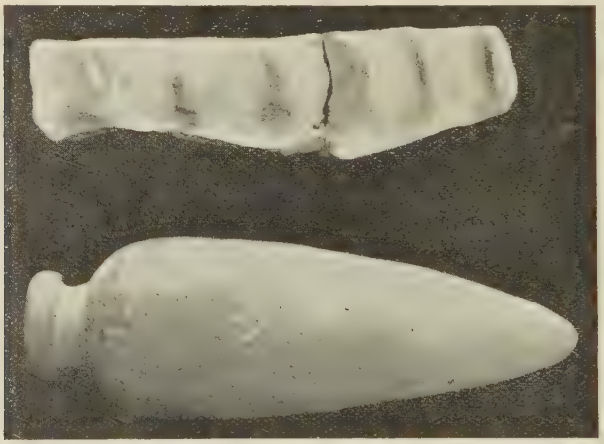


FIG. 3.—Jebusite: from face of bastion (Bronze Age).

early painted Jebusite pottery and of Cypriote and Greek have been picked up, as well as a large number of Jebusite jar handles, amongst the rubbish thrown over the wall.

Hebrew.

Practically no trace of Hebrew occupation has been found in field No. 7, for the reasons indicated above; but numbers of pre-exilic lamps, fragments of ring-burnished Hebrew red pottery of the same period and many fragments of other types of Hebrew ware have been and are still being found among the debris thrown over the east wall.

§ IV. *The Greek and Roman Periods.*

The Greek period is represented by large numbers of inscribed Rhodian jar handles found in the debris outside of the Wall; and by fragments of the well-known black burnished and red and black burnished ware. Terra Sigillata fragments are numerous. Fragments of Maccabaean pottery and lamps of the ordinary type are abundant.

Of the Roman period a characteristic of the site is the abundance of the Roman imitation of Melian and of the Terra Sigillata ware, as well as abundance of fragments of the ordinary ribbed cooking pots and other usual types (see Fig. 4).

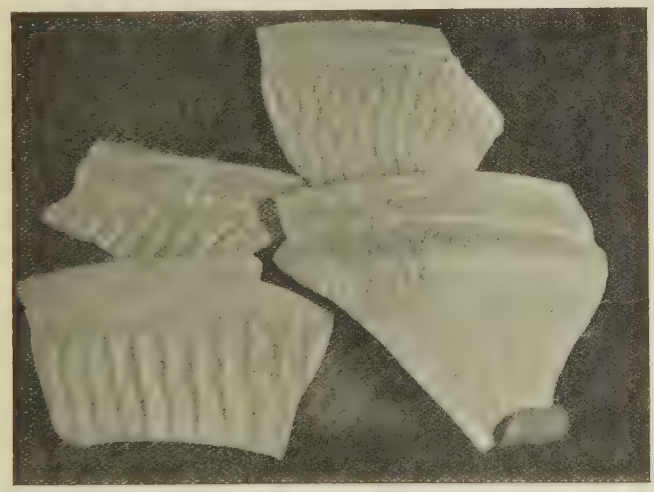


Fig. 4.—Roman imitation of Melian ware.

In field No. 7 the Roman is in full possession of the lowest layer. We find practically nothing beneath the Roman buildings, except occasional scraps of Canaanite pottery and bits of Herodian walls.

A particularly fine small wine-press, consisting of several chambers, each one of which is plastered over with a new type of plaster, was found the other day in the west end of our second field (No. 7). The crushing chamber is only 18 ins. by 15 ins. and 20 ins. deep. Ten inches from the bottom of the west side of this

chamber is a slot about 6 ins. square by which the juice passed on to the top of a filter. This filter is of red pottery and stands 12 ins. high. Its surface is 8 ins. in diameter and there are 22 perforated holes in it. Through these the juice passed into a beautiful little plastered channel 5 ins. square covered over carefully with flat slabs. By this channel of 6 or 8 ft. long the juice was conducted to another vat which is not yet uncovered. (See Figs. 5 and 6.)

Fig. 7 represents a limestone sink with hole for the water to escape; it also reproduces two square limestone troughs which some think are measures. As one weighs about 20 lbs. and the

FIG. 8.—Arab "feeding-bottle."

other over 28 lbs. they would surely have been unwieldy measures to handle. I believe they are really water or feeding-troughs.

§ V. *The Arab Period.*

Field No. 7 is particularly rich in Arab pottery, though not one complete house is left. On the eastern side, just clear of the city wall, the line of grain-stores and cisterns is continued from field No. 5, and runs right across it from north to south. Two of these cisterns are actually cut, one of them into the face of the south glacis and the other into the wall, which is a continuation of the "Solomonic" Tower.

Another Arab cistern was found last week built on the west side of the great wall in our north field, almost behind the tower. And

Fig. 5. –Wine-press, field No. 7 (Roman level).

Fig. 6.—Wine-press, showing the filter and channel leading to vat.

[*To face p.* 133.

Palestine Exploration Fund.

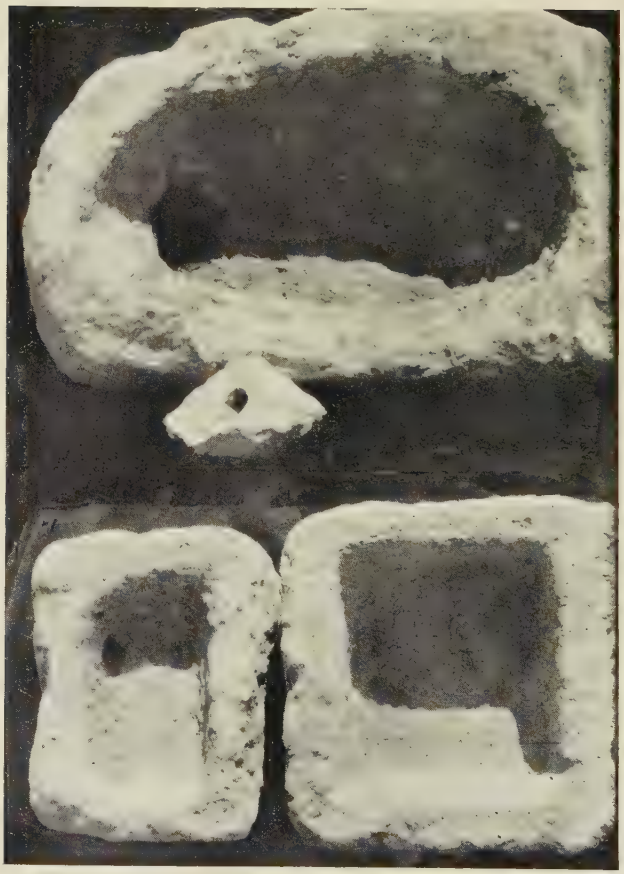


Fig. 7.—Upper Part. (*a*) Stone sink with outlet.
Lower Part. (*b*) Stone troughs.

now, as I write, I find that yet another Arab plastered house and cistern have been built into the filling of the "Solomonic" Tower itself.

The Arabs have been very active and very destructive all over the site.

Of the Arab pottery found many are new specimens of plain, as well as of painted ware. Some of the latter belong to the best period of their art. One specimen is rather interesting. It is reproduced in Fig. 8. The two handles are restored in plasticene

Fig. 9.—Arab "horse-head" handle. (Full-face and side view.)

by myself. At first I thought it was a lamp, but its resemblance to a baby's feeding bottle always struck me. It is of painted ware and belongs to about the 7th–9th century, A.D. A fragment of another similar to it was also found. To-day we picked up half of another one in the debris filling of the tower, and our foreman told me at once it was for giving a drink to a child. Similar feeding-bottles from the Swiss lake dwellings are figured in Déchelette's Manuel d'Archéologie.

Many curious shapes of jar-handles have been found, of which Fig. 9 is an unusual type. The end facing out from the jar

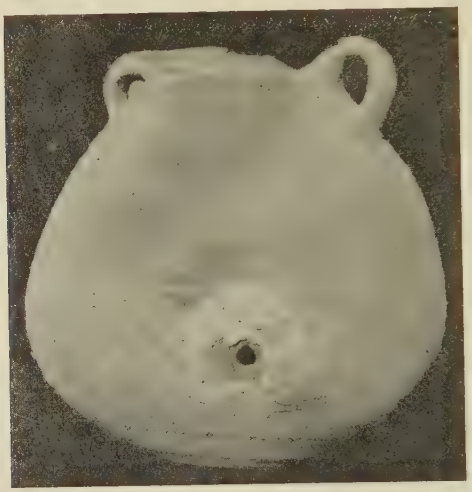


Fig. 10.—Arab *zīr* or water-pot.

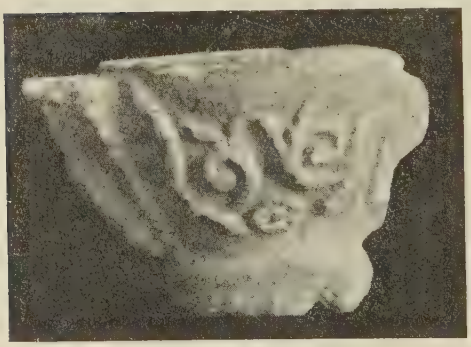


Fig. 11.—Arab stone lamp.

represents the head of a horse wearing a bridle. The stem of the handle continued from the mouth of the horse down to the shoulder of the jar. The side view is given in the same figure.

Fig. 10 represents a water-pot. Either it had been broken and

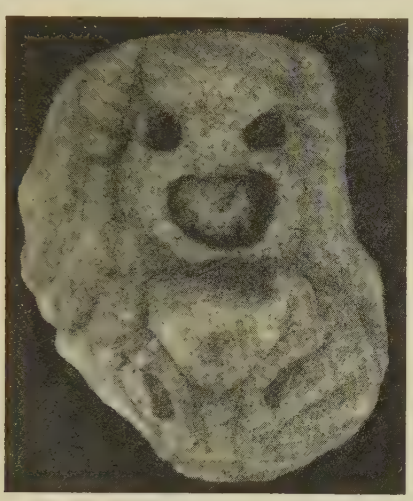


FIG. 12.—Arab "gargoyle."

FIG. 13.—Arab animal figure (? dog, lion).

repaired with lime plaster; or the hole had been made intentionally to hold a stopper which was fixed in with plaster.

Figs. 11–13 are illustrations of Arab carving in stone. One is a lamp in soft limestone. Another is a grotesque animal head. It is equally puzzling whichever end is turned up, but the flat end was the top originally. The third is supposed to represent a dog or lion. Its ears have been broken off. The back is hollowed out to form two small fluted cups for eye-paint or some such material.

'We thus continue to find every age represented, from the late Arab back to Canaanite of the Neolithic Age. If not in the City of David itself, we find proofs of the various occupations in the rubbis outside the eastern wall.

JERUSALEM,
28th May, 1924.

ON A REMARKABLE GROUP OF CULT-OBJECTS FROM THE OPHEL EXCAVATION.

By Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A.

The purpose of this paper is to draw especial attention to a series of carved stones found in the current excavation south of Jerusalem, which seem to have some importance in the history of Palestinian religion.

I. The first of these is the upper part of a plano-convex plaque of soft limestone (fig. 1). The present dimensions are as follows:

Fig. 1.—Cult-object from Ophel.

breadth at base $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., at top $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins., maximum thickness $\frac{7}{8}$ in. The convex face bears an unwieldy headdress, resembling those which distinguish certain of the Egyptian deities, such as Hathor

or Chnum. In the centre of the design are two concentric circles, drawn with a compass; above them is a long triangular cutting, flanked by two horns; below is a very un-Egyptian serrated fern-frond. The plaque is broken just at the beginning of the face of the figure that wore the headdress: very probably it was a projecting animal snout, perhaps a cowhead, for there are two horns, ending spirally, that rise from the edge of the fracture, one on each side. The back of the plaque was hollowed to correspond with the projection of this snout, as though in imitation of a metal plate with repoussé ornament. No doubt this treatment has introduced the element of weakness which caused the plaque to break at just this critical point. Otherwise the back of the plaque is perfectly plain.

The design is clearly founded on an Egyptian model; but as clearly it is not a specimen of true Egyptian art. It is rather a composite form, with borrowings from Semitic and from Classical sources. The triangle at the top is suggestive of a cone, an adaptation of a hand-idol or baetyl (primarily a fallen meteorite): this looks to a Semitic source of inspiration. The "fern-frond," as we may call it, is vaguely Classical in character. The object cannot be of very high antiquity, although it was found at a fair depth in the ground. The technique of the compass-drawn circles also points to a late date.

II. Exactly the same *ensemble* appears on the second specimen, although the technique of the execution is different. This is a block of limestone, which in its present imperfect state measures 6½ ins. by 5 ins. by 3 ins. high. All three dimensions are short of what they originally were. The top of the block is smooth, and but for some injury at the fractured end is unmarked. It shows no trace of any design. Up the one surviving vertical corner there runs a roll-moulding. Beside this, on the remaining fragment of the long side, there is a square panel containing a rosette; after which there comes the end of another panel, which analogy suggests contained a pattern founded on the swastika or Greek fret (fig. 2). The surviving end (fig. 3) contains a single panel, upon which was incised a figure of which only the headdress remains. This headdress exactly reproduces that on the plaque above described; there is the same central triangle, with a disc at its base, flanked with horns. In this example the space between the cone and the triangle is filled with petal-shaped figures, which

do not appear on the plaque. The top of a head, which had a face of a Gorgonian appearance, survives, on each side of which is the volute of a horn.

Fig. 2.—Cult-object from Ophel.

Fig. 3.—Cult-object from Ophel.

This object has been broken just below the top of the face. It seems to have been afterwards adapted as a building stone, for the broken surface is trimmed smooth from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the face bearing the figure, with a comb pick, an instrument not used elsewhere in shaping the object.

III. Another fragment of a similar object shows identical ornament, but it clearly does not belong to the fragment just described. The surviving portion is 1 ft. long and 6 ins. broad. It is $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. thick at one end, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the other. This again seems to be the result of later modification; for though both faces are smooth, the lower face has here likewise been trimmed with a comb pick. The pick in the former example has made long strokes, in the specimen before us, short pocking marks. As in the former example, there is a roll-moulding at the surviving corner, besides which there is a square panel containing a rosette, now almost entirely lost by a fracture of the stone. Beside the rosette there is a long panel containing a Greek fret (fig. 4). The end of the stone bears two panels.[1]

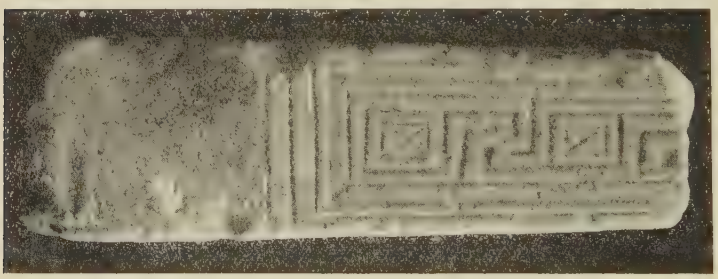


Fig. 4.—Cult-object from Ophel.

They are worn almost to unintelligibility, but with the help of the former example we can identify the same horned headdress in the panel at the angle (right-hand side). The other panel is much broken as well as worn, and as no specimen for comparison has come to light as yet, we are unable to suggest any restoration.

IV. Yet another fragment (fig. 5), measuring 5 ins. by 4 ins. by 3 ins. thick, bears the rosette panel and the Greek fret panel side by side. The end is in this case lost, but presumably it had also the

[1] The photograph has not been reproduced, but can be seen at the Office of the Fund.

horned headdress upon it. Here again there is comb-picking on the underside, but again the technique is a little different, the strokes of the tool being shorter than in the first specimen and longer than in the second. The stone is of a limestone differing in colour and in texture from the other two, and certainly does not belong to either of them.

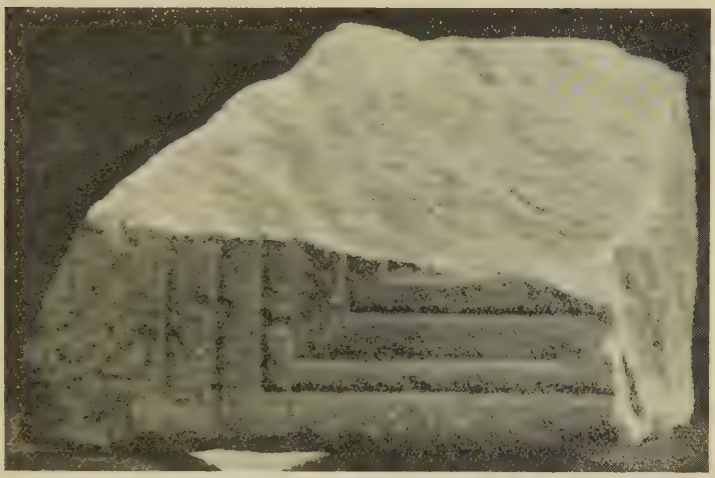


Fig. 5.—Cult-object from Ophel.

V. A fourth fragment not here illustrated showed once more the rosette and Greek fret on the long side. The ends were lost.

The first of these five stones was found outside the east side of the gate tower of the inner city wall. The second was in field No. 7, the others in field No. 5. The date indicated by their stratification and by the general style of their art was in the Ptolemaic period.

VI. Another fragment, belonging to the same class of objects, though differing in design, was found in field No. 7. This is now $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long by 4 ins. broad by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, but none of these dimensions are complete. The stone bears a fragment of a panel surrounded by a bead and reel frame; it contains an obscure device which seems to resolve itself into a tree with two serpents, one on each side (the serpents are represented as vertical and head downwards, but this may be simply an effect of faulty perspective, the intention being to show them as on the ground and moving toward

the spectator). Outside there are meandering lines (fig. 6). If we venture to suggest that this may be an attempt to realise the scenery of the Garden of Eden, with the Tree of Life, the cherubim, and the rivers, it must be understood that this is but a tentative guess to which we do not wish to commit ourselves.

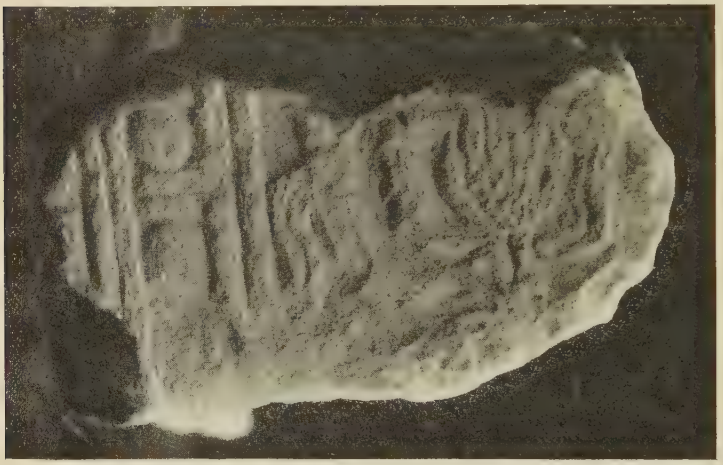


FIG. 6.—Cult-object from Ophel.

Similar objects have been found by Weill (see *La Cité de David*, Plate XXV, B), but with different designs and without the horned headdress. So far as I am aware, they have been found nowhere else. Until some more perfect example comes to light it would be premature to speculate upon their form when complete and their purpose.

MODEL OF A COLUMBARIUM.

AN ALLEGED MODEL OF A SANCTUARY FROM THE GARDEN-TOMB GROUNDS.

The Rev. Canon Hanauer has been good enough to send us some notes and photographs regarding an alleged discovery which has caused no little interest in certain circles. Fig. 1 represents what

Fig. 1.—Object in soft "kakouli" limestone dug up on site of "Asnerie."

was evidently intended as the model of a columbarium, which was recently dug up in the "Garden-Tomb Grounds," and, on the authority of a German archaeologist, was declared to be no other than a model of a sanctuary of Cybele. Cybele, *i.e.*, Venus or Rhea, like Mithras, is said to have been worshipped in caves around which were receptacles for images, etc., etc. The column shown at the side of the rock-chamber and the tree scratched on its surface

are stated to be well-known symbols of the Phrygian goddess. Accordingly the model has been taken as proof that the Temple of Venus erected over the Holy Sepulchre was, in fact, in what is now called "Gordon's Garden," and we understand that it has been shown to tourists as evidence that no other site is genuine.

Prof. Macalister agrees with Canon Hanauer that the object is no other than the model of a columbarium, and also with his view that it is only another of the various objects carved by mediaeval pilgrims. In this connexion Canon Hanauer recalls that similar objects were dug up in the neighbourhood some twenty years ago by Beckholt, the Swedish caretaker. Unfortunately they have all disappeared, "having, so it is said, been taken away by a 'Turkish' German officer during the War." They included the objects shown in Figs. 2 and 3, together with two or three carved blocks, evidently

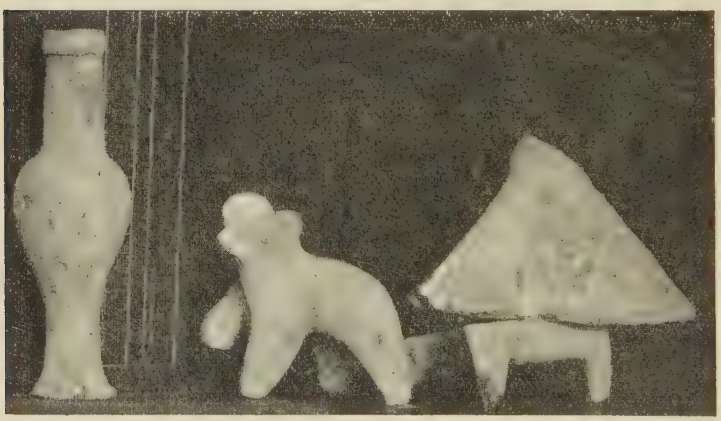


Fig. 2.—Pottery objects dug up on site of "Asnerie."

models of Absalom's tomb. One of these showed the peculiar "cable-moulding" on that monument. Canon Hanauer reports that, unfortunately, he did not photograph the carved blocks in question, but he succeeded in photographing the others, on both sides, and the *Q.S.* is indebted to him for what now seems to be the only surviving record of these curious objects.

Canon Hanauer observes that the models were evidently the work of Norman pilgrims who amused themselves whilst awaiting an opportunity of entering the Holy City (Robinson, *Researches*,

Vol. I, p. 397 *sq.*; Conder, *Latin Kingdom*, Chap. I, p. 1 *sq.*). With this Prof. Macalister agrees; he observes that the Crusader's *Asnerie* was somewhere there where the objects were found, and they have doubtless been made by the ass-tenders and loafers hanging around the stables.

Fig. 3.—Objects in white "kakouli" limestone dug up on site of "Asnerie."

The complete set of the photographs kindly sent by Canon Hanauer can be seen at the Office.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Assyrian Medical Texts from the Originals in the British Museum. By R. Campbell Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. (Oxford University Press, 1923). *Assyrian Medical Texts.* By the same. (Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1924, Vol. XVII (Section of the History of Medicine), pp. 1–34, 1924.)

THE importance of the contribution to the history of medicine which Mr. Campbell Thompson has made in the above-mentioned works is not likely to be realised by the ordinary reader who might imagine that nothing of more than antiquarian interest could possibly be gleaned from cuneiform tablets of some twenty-five centuries ago. They are of more than ordinary importance however, and although this is not the place to dilate upon the subject—for which the present reviewer is in many ways incompetent—it is worth while pointing out some of the special features which give them their general value.

It must be premised that in the former of the volumes Mr. Thompson gives us 600 medical tablets, for the most part hitherto unpublished. They are from the library of Ashurbanipal, and although, therefore, they are of the seventh century B.C., they are copies of originals which date several centuries earlier. In the reprint he presents a translation with commentary of 27 of these, and further explanatory and supplementary studies will follow in due course. Thus, chief among the difficulties has been that of identifying the vegetable drugs, and a considerable time has been devoted to the 250 or so which were known to the Assyrian botanists—the fruits of his researches into these is to appear under the title of *The Assyrian Herbal.*

The annotated translation contains a great deal of material which is of no little philological interest; it is noteworthy, for example, how often Aramaic (Syriac) rather than Hebrew supplies the necessary linguistic help. Further, in some cases there is a similarity between the old Assyrian and the later Syriac recipes, and it is highly instructive to observe how each supplements the other. It suggests itself, therefore, that a more extensive study of

later Semitic recipes, popular and other, would be likely to throw light upon some of the more ancient practices, since, as is well known, nowhere has there been such a conservatism and such a retention of old popular usages as in the field of medicine.

Specially noteworthy is the combination of the more "magical" and the more "scientific" remedies. On the one hand, we find, as it would seem, the use of sulphur for scabies; but, on the other hand, there is frequent resort to charms and incantations, dove's dung, and so forth. Just as in the observations of the stars, "astronomy" and "astrology" were intertwined, so in the history of medicine there is a hopeless tangle of what contributed to true medical science and what we are more accustomed to associate with the "medicine men" of savage tribes. Indeed, as one reads some of the more remarkable recipes it is easy to perceive that "strong" medicine was evidently felt to be most efficacious, and that a virtue was ascribed to the more offensive ingredients, which is quite in keeping with the psychology of ancient as well as of primitive peoples.

Again, the question arises of the relation between Assyrian and Egyptian medicines and between these and the Greek. The problem of the influence of the Semites upon Greek medicine—like that upon Greek astronomy—is an extremely interesting one, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Campbell Thompson will be able to continue his researches upon the subject. The question of old Palestinian medicine and of medical folklore and popular recipes also arises, and it is evident that much might be contributed by those Palestinians whose attention has been drawn to the subject. But the study of an early and mediaeval Palestinian medicine is still in its infancy.

An interest in nature can be recognised even in early literature, and already the ancient Egyptians knew of a Byblus (or Gebal) recipe; but the old Oriental peoples, as a whole, had not the scientific interest in things for their own sake, and so long as bodily ills were commonly ascribed to some sort of supernatural influence, "magic" ruled rather than medicine, and the first care was to drive out, disgust, or offend the cause of pain and disease. Mr. Campbell Thompson's work, as regards size, scope and completeness, is the first and finest of its kind, and one will look forward to his further contributions to ancient Oriental medicine.

S. A. C.

The Egyptian Journal of Archaeology, April, 1924. Prof. Albright ingeniously locates Zilū in the Amarna Letters (Knudtzon, No. 288) at Tell Abu Ṣefah, east of Kantara, the Selē, Sellē and Silē of the Roman periods. Some miscellaneous inscriptions are published by Prof. Sayce. Two are Babylonian seal-cylinders, said to have been found in Jerusalem or its neighbourhood. Both, in his opinion, are Amorite or Canaanite, and we would gladly know more about them, since one is interpreted as being that of the son of "Elimelech, servant of the Amorite god," and should be of interest for the old Canaanite religion. It may be noted in passing that "the use of the plural *ilāni* for the singular *ilu* (as in the Old Testament)" is not a specifically Canaanite custom, as Prof. Sayce's article seems to imply, since the same usage has been found in the Boghaz Keui treaties. The chief feature of the Journal is, however, a long and closely-written article by Prof. Edouard Naville, in which he replies to the recent studies of Dr. Alan Gardiner (followed by Prof. Peet), which refute the results reached by Brugsch, Petrie and himself as to the geography of the Exodus. Dr. Blackman on "the rite of opening the mouth in Ancient Egypt and Babylonia" draws attention to some very interesting points of contact, thus bringing the question (which, however, he does not raise) whether similar rites would not have prevailed also in the old religion of Palestine. An important review by Prof. Peet of Mr. Perry's *Origin of Magic and Religion* criticises, mainly from the Egyptological side, the theory of a rather vociferous circle of writers who have claimed to introduce a new stage in anthropological and ethnological studies. Not less important is Mr. Sidney Smith's full and useful notice of Prof. Olmstead's *History of Assyria*, a work to which attention was drawn in the last issue.

Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, March, 1924. Prof. Halliday, who also reviews adversely Mr. Perry's exposition of the new ethnology, discusses the cults of Hector, of chief interest to us in so far as he introduces questions of Anatolian influence upon the Semites, and thus brings the very difficult problem of the part played by Asia Minor as a bridge between south-eastern Europe and south-west Asia. Such problems as the entry and influence of Philistines, Carians and so forth into Palestine are not to be discussed solely in connection with pottery

types and other features of material civilization. There are questions of the migration of beliefs and myths, and it is often difficult to determine what is or is not Semitic, what is or is not Aegean.[1] One notes, for example, that Prof. Halliday adverts to the varying Semitic and anti-Semitic tendencies of scholars in discussing Cadmus and the Cabiri; and it is thoroughly symptomatic of the present stage in our Palestinian and related studies that we speedily find that the different lands and cultures of the ancient Near East were closely interconnected—at some periods more closely than others—and it is impossible and harmful to study any one district without regard to the whole area of which it was part. In this way our Palestinian studies, like our biblical studies, are slowly being linked up with those of the lands to the west and the east. They are passing into quite a new stage, and one cannot but regard with enthusiasm the prospects that are being opened up of widening and deepening our knowledge of the "least of all lands." When so much is said of our present-day material civilization outrunning our moral or spiritual growth one may observe that the better knowledge we are gaining of the vicissitudes of beliefs in the ancient and mediaeval east is really strengthening our armour in coping with practical problems of the day. Again, when we turn to Mr. H. J. Rose on *The Departure of Dionysos*, in the same issue, we find ourselves led into topics of divine kings and Dionysiac rites, which help us to understand, for example, the attitude of Jews and early Christians to the deification of Roman emperors, and our biblical and classical problems overlap.

To readers of the *Q.S.* the most important article in the *Revue Biblique*, April, is undoubtedly Prof. Vincent's conclusion of his brilliant study, "Le nouvel hypogée de Byblos et l'hypogée royal de Gézer." It is a careful and illuminating reconsideration of the remarkable complex of caves described by Prof. Macalister (*Gezer*, i, 111–141), in the light of the recent discoveries at Byblus. Of

[1] The characteristic feature of the ethnological theories criticised by Prof. Peet and Prof. Halliday is the Egyptian origin of all civilization. It will be seen, therefore, how intricate these problems of influence and migration become as evidence accumulates and sweeping theories seek to dominate, or rather to "rush" the field. See further p. 151, n. 1.

"troglodyte" origin, they were used for interments at apparently about the Hyksos period (*c.* 1800–1600 B.C.), and the question now arises whether the "finds" do not really point to an earlier date. Egypt, South-West Asia and the Aegean world were already in close relation with each other in the days of the XIIth Egyptian dynasty, and there was already an eclecticism such as is more familiar centuries later. We have to be prepared for Aegean or general Levantine influence from a very early date, and this brings up in a new form the old problems of the Philistines and their influence upon the culture of the Mediterranean lands. Father Vincent expresses the wish that someone would give us a monograph on the "Philistine" ceramic in its relation to the introduction of Iron and the general influence of the Aegean world upon Syria and Palestine. This is much to be desired. One caution may be uttered. The present writer has expressed his own views in the *Q.S.*, 1913, p. 205 *sq.* (quoting from *The Expositor*, August, 1909, pp. 97 *sqq.*); he finds two main difficulties, both essentially historical: (1) It seems difficult to admit any preponderating Aegean influence in pottery unless other traces of the influence can be found; can one distinguish specifically Aegean from Lycian, Lydian and Carian influences for example? or may there not have been one fairly homogeneous type of culture, as there was also of religion, so that much which seems to have been borrowed may really have been shared in common? and (2) the discussion of the part played by the Philistines in the history of Palestinian civilization is apt to ignore the fact that although the Philistines (the Pulesati of the Egyptian monuments) belong to a definite period (*c.* 1200 B.C.), the Philistine plain was always exposed to Levantine influence, and from time to time exerted influence over the *hinterland*. In the Assyrian period (8th century B.C.) there were important independent kings of Philistia, and in the Greek age, as is well known, the Levantine influence was pretty deep. In a sense, therefore, there were Philistines both before and after the "Philistines" of the days of the rise of the Hebrew monarchies, and discussions of the "Philistine" pottery are too apt to leave these facts out of consideration. In point of fact, the external evidence itself is compelling us to reconsider our ideas of the main facts of Palestinian history during the centuries, say, from the "Amarna" age (*c.* 1400 B.C.) to the age of the Assyrian conquests (8th century B.C.), and it is much to be desired that critical discussions of the

archaeological history of the land should pay more heed to the critical study of the historical development.[1]

Father Abel continues in the same issue of the *Revue Biblique* his important study of the topography of the Maccabaean campaigns, dealing, in this issue, with the incursions into Philistia and Idumaea, and with Beth-Zur and Beth-Zacharias. He makes the ingenious suggestion that the brave Eleazar owed his surname Auaron (I Macc. ii, 5, vi, 43) to his exploit in stabbing the elephant, the Arabic *khawara*, it seems, means among other things to stab an animal from behind or in front. At first this might seem far-fetched, but it should be noticed that Arab tribes had been gradually pressing in upon Judah at this period, and that even earlier such place-names as Eshtemoa and Eshtaol could be cited as evidence of Arab influence. On the other hand, as Father Abel points out, the Greek reading of Eleazar's surname, Sauaran (Vulg. filius Saura), recalls the village of Bēt Sawīr, bordering on the scene of the battle; but this may be merely a coincidence, and the Greek reading of no value. He also discusses the identification of Caphargamala. Father Dhorme writes on the end of the Assyrian Empire, with reference to the recent publication of a tablet in the British Museum (by Mr. Gadd) dealing with the fall of Nineveh. Father Jaussen publishes an Arabic inscription from Urtas and gives a very interesting account of the festival of Saint Elijah on Mount Carmel. S. A. C.

[1] The "Philistine" problem is a very good example of the practical difficulties in the way of the sweeping ethnological theories of the kind adverted to above. In point of fact, this particular problem should be immeasurably simpler than the theory of the alleged Egyptian origin of civilization (see above, p. 149, n. 1): we have plenty of evidence, the area is relatively small, and the chronological limits relatively restricted. How much more intricate must be the more grandiose problem of the original home of civilization! Many years ago it was put forward (by Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire) that all animal structures could be regarded as due to one single animal; there was one fundamental type to which all actual varieties could be made to conform. Cuvier easily demolished this view, but at the present day the many striking and real points of relationship among – not animals but—the objects of material culture have tempted theories of a single fundamental type or origin –in this case Egypt; and in the world of beliefs and practices one now needs, what we have already in the world of animal life, namely, a more scientific way of handling the great mass of facts. (For the parallel from Saint-Hilaire and Cuvier I am indebted to Prof. E. W. Hobson, *Domain of Natural Science*, 1923, p. 385 *sq.*)

TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW AND ARABIC CONSONANTS.

HEBREW.

Hebrew.	English.	Hebrew.	English.
א	'	כ ך	kh
ב	b	ל	l
ב	bh	מ ם	m
ג	g	נ ן	n
ג	gh	ס	s
ד	d	ע	'
ד	dh	פ	p
ה	h	פ ף	f
ו	v, w	צ ץ	z
ז	z	ק	k
ח	h	ר	r
ט	t	ש	sh
י	y	ש	s
כ	k	ת	t
		ת	th

ARABIC.

Arabic.	English.		Arabic.	English.
ا	'		ض	d
ب	b		ط	t
ت	t		ظ	tz
ث	th		ع	'
ج	g	or j in Syrian Arabic.	غ	gh
ح	h		ف	f
خ	kh		ق	k
د	d		ك	k
ذ	dh		ل	l
ر	r		م	m
ز	z		ن	n
س	s		ه	h
ش	sh		و	w
ص	z		ي	y

Long vowels marked thus:—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū.

THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Quarterly Report from the Rev. Garrow Duncan which appears in this number of the *Quarterly Statement* is full of details of extreme interest. The progress of following the course of the Eastern fortifications of the Ancient City has been steady. Three caves have been explored with results to some extent disappointing, but one has yielded a very ancient Hebrew Inscription, which, though not of very great importance, will arouse much discussion and holds out the hope of more to come. Some interesting jar-handles, too, have come to light. Altogether the work is now in a critical stage, full of possibilities, when it would be lamentable if we had to close down. Unfortunately, the special sum provided by *The Daily Telegraph*, by Mr. Charles Marston and by the Schweich Fund, has been almost exhausted. The Committee have been compelled to instruct Mr. Duncan to cut down greatly his expenses immediately, and unless further support is very soon forthcoming, the present excavations will have to cease in the early autumn. It was never supposed by the Committee of the Fund that the sum of £5,000, such as we have had available, would provide funds for more than one long season of work; only a very substantial further support will enable the Committee to proceed with the excavations. Another season of digging, costing, say, another £2,500, may be expected to produce results of far-reaching importance. There is no reason why the ostrakon, with its Hebrew Inscription which we publish below (p. 184), may not be the first of many others still uncovered. It is almost inconceivable that the great British public who profess

an interest in Biblical Studies can willingly allow the excavation of so unique a site to be closed down, or left to foreign excavators to complete, for want of relatively so small a sum.

In the last number of the *Q.S.* Canon Hanauer referred to a supposed antiquity of great importance which, in his opinion and in that of Prof. Macalister, was nothing more than a "columbarium." Only a few weeks later an article in *The Times* drew public attention to the presumed "find," and the news went round the press. We quote the following opening paragraph from *The Daily Telegraph* of of July 24th :—

> "*The Times* to-day publishes an account written by the the Rev. C. C. Dobson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Paddington, of an interesting discovery which has been made near the entrance to the Garden Tomb, outside the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem. Some loose stones were being removed from the ground in front of the entrance of the tomb, in the process of tidying up the garden, when one of them attracted the attention of Miss Hussey, who is in charge of the tomb, owing to the fact that it had markings upon it. She had it removed, partially cleaned it, and reported the find to the Government Department of Antiquities. A few days later it was viewed by Professor Brandenburg, who was commissioned by the Berlin Society of Palestinian Research to investigate the rock tombs of Palestine a year ago. Without hesitation he identified it as 'a shrine of the Goddess Cybele or Aphrodite (Venus), with the column and tree of Adonis or Attys beside it,' declaring that such shrines were found in the Temple of Venus."

A few weeks later the *Near East* of August 28th published the following paragraph from its Jerusalem correspondent (writing August 16th) :—

> "Most people who are interested in the subject at all have quite fixed and final views on the 'Garden Tomb,' the rival site to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. *The Times* a few weeks ago gave unwise prominence to some new evidence supposed to go far towards proving the genuineness of the 'Garden Tomb' site. This evidence has now been very badly

man-handled. Professor Brandenberg, a well-known student of Mediterranean rock architecture, on whose authority the model of a 'columbarium' (the dovecot arrangement used by the Romans for depositing the urns containing the ashes of the dead), the small object recently discovered, was identified as having something to do with the Temple of Venus known to have been set up in the second century over the site of the actual burial-place of Jesus—as soon as *The Times* article came to his notice Professor Brandenberg came forward with a very indignant denial that he had ever said anything remotely justifying the conclusions arrived at in the course of the article. Professor Dalman, a well-known Palestinian archaeologist and one-time Danish Consul in Jerusalem, has come forward with the probably true explanation of the origin of the 'columbarium'—that it was one of many archaeological models which the pre-War caretaker of the 'Garden Tomb,' a Dane, Carl Beckholdt, was in the habit of carving with a penknife out of soft kakuli stone, in order to sell them to visitors. He instanced models of 'Absalom's Tomb,' two of which were now in his possession. Finally, Canon J. E. Hanauer identifies the newly-found kakuli limestone object as a slightly idealised attempt at making a model of the 'columbarium' still to be seen on the northern slope of the traditional 'Mount of Offence' at Silwan. While as for 'the distinct traces of a large building' and 'the springs of two arches cut into the rock,' which *The Times* article leads one to suppose are relics of that old 'Temple of Venus,' Canon Hanauer shows them to be work of crusading times and fragments of the stable ('Asnerie,' the old name of the site occupied by the 'Garden Tomb,' means 'donkey-stall') for the beasts belonging to pilgrims waiting for permission to enter the Holy City."

Meanwhile Canon Hanauer communicated to Dr. Masterman the following extract from a letter which he had received from Prof. Dalman:—

"As late Danish Consul and Swedish Consul-General I read with special interest what you write in the *Quarterly Statement* about Mr. Beckholdt's antiquities. He left

Jerusalem at least four or five years before the War, when going home to Denmark, and gave me, as Danish Consul, what was left of his things and what he did not care to take with him. He made models of kakuli-limestone *himself to sell them to visitors*. Two models, one of *Absalom's Tomb* and one of *Rachel's Tomb*, are still in my possession. When he left, a Swede took his place, and his possessions I had to pack after his departure to take care of them. At that time I saw all that was left in the houses of the Garden Tomb and found nothing corresponding to your description. Thus you see that no German officer could take what did not exist when war began. I hope you will let the readers of the *Quarterly Statement* know these facts."

In a later letter to Dr. Masterman, Prof. Dalman writes:—

"I find it very likely that Mr. Beckholdt, who made his models from the same kind of stone, had to do with [the alleged shrine]."

Finally, Canon Hanauer, who, it will be seen, now considers the object to be less ancient than he formerly thought (*Q.S.*, p. 144), replied to the article of the Rev. C. C. Dobson, in *The Times*, in a statement which he originally sent to that paper. This we publish below (pp. 187 *sqq.*). The P.E.F. has no wish to enter into a controversy in respect to this site, but it feels that the information which the Rev. Canon Hanauer has received from Professor Dalman may have an important bearing upon the origin of the Stone which Professor Brandenburg found in the "Garden Tomb" enclosure. In a letter to *The Times* (dated September 6th), Professor Brandenburg says:—

"It is difficult to form a judgment on the stone as it is marked in rather a rough manner and is much damaged. It is my belief, nevertheless, that the stone dates from about the beginning of the Christian era. It is not a copy of the temple of Aphrodite and I think it wrong to connect this stone in any way with an altar belonging to the goddess and still more with any question concerning the situation of the Holy Sepulchre, with which it has nothing whatever to do."

Whether the object is more than a columbarium, and whether, as Professor Brandenburg thinks, it is an ancient and genuine shrine, perhaps made as a votive offering, are questions that must be left for archaeologists to decide. Canon Hanauer draws attention to the fresh colour and well-preserved condition of the stone, even after it had been washed, and he remarks that "as a matter of fact, kakouli limestone, though it hardens by exposure to the air, yet gradually changes colour." Further, the fact that the object is carefully marked and modelled suggests to him that it was made in all probability by a European. Further evidence and expert opinion are needed.

We are glad to be able to report the publication of the results of the Harvard excavations at Samaria, 1908–10. The publication has been hindered by untoward circumstances, but the two sumptuous volumes now before us make up for the delay, and we hope to be able to give some account of them in the next issue. Of the excavations at Beth-Shean preliminary statements have been published in the *Journal of the Philadelphian Museum*, and references to the very important Egyptian discoveries which were made there will be found on p. 199. In congratulating the expedition on its success we would also express our keen appreciation of the prompt publication of evidence which proves to be of such extreme interest to students of the Old Testament.

Subscribers resident in Palestine are kindly asked to note that Lady Watson, widow of Colonel Sir Charles Watson, R.E., late Chairman of the P.E.F. Committee, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Local Secretary for Jerusalem in succession to Mrs. Barron who has left the country. Subscriptions and enquiries as to Membership should be addressed, Lady Watson, P.O. Box 102, Jerusalem.

Subscribers will recollect that the map of the Negeb or Wilderness of Zin, which should have accompanied the 1914–15 Annual, had then to be withheld from publication owing to the War. The

Committee are glad to announce that the map has now been prepared for the Fund by the War Office, and a copy will be supplied gratis to those Members desirous of procuring it to complete their record of the 1914 Survey. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary.

Photo-relief map of Palestine: This popular little map, which is reproduced by collotype process from the well-known raised maps, has been reprinted and is now on sale. It measures (with margin) 29 × 19 inches and contains some hundreds of Biblical names. The price to subscribers is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to non-subscribers 3*s.*; postage 6*d.* extra.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 159 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following special contributions:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Legacy bequeathed by the late Miss Julia Minet, £200 (less duties)	180	0	0
Henry Morden Bennett, Esq. (Life Membership)	26	5	0
W. T. Grant, Esq. (Life Membership) ...	$112·88		

Donations for Ophel.

	£	s.	d.
Col. H. W. R. Senior	5	5	0
Rev. W. Ross, B.D.	1	1	0
Mrs. John Binney	$5·00		

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869–1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869–1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £10 10*s*. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—

The Near East, July 10th : Central Asia—Yesterday and To-day (Lord Curzon).

Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, June : The Fable of the Goat and the Vine, by Prof. Halliday.

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, July : The geography of the Exodus, an answer to Prof. Naville and others, by Dr. Alan Gardiner.

The Expository Times, May : Zionism, by Prof. J. E. McFadyen ; July, Tablet B.M. 21,901 and Politics in Jerusalem, by Prof. Lofthouse.

Journal of the Anthropological Society, LIV, 1924.

Palestine.

Zionist Review.

The Harvard Excavations at Samaria, 1908–1910. By G. A. Reisner, C. S. Fisher, D. G. Lyon, 2 vols. (text and plans). Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

The Museum Journal (Philadelphia, Pa.). See p. 199.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, June : A note on the Marsh Arabs of Lower Iraq, by R. Levy.

American Journal of Archaeology, XXVIII, 2. The interpretation of the Minoan Scripts, by F. M. Stawell ; archaeological discussions ; bibliography of archaeological books.

The Genius of Israel: A Reading of Hebrew Scriptures prior to the Exile. By Carleton Noyes, Cambridge, U.S.A. $5. See p. 206.

Homiletic Review.

Art and Archaeology, July–August : South Tunisia and the Sahara, by Byron de Prorok, etc., etc.

American Journal of Philology, XLV, 2.

Jewish Quarterly Review, July.

Bulletin de Correspondence Hellénique, 1923, July–Dec.

Biblica, June.

Zeitschrift für die Alttest. Wissenschaft, 1924, 1–2. Die Aufgaben d. Alttest. Forschung, by the Editor (Prof. H. Gressmann) ; Tud'alia, zeitgenosse Abrahams um 1650 v. Chr., by Dr. F. M. Böhl ; l'inscription des deux colonnes du temple de Salomon, by Dr. Ch. Bruston ; die Syrischen Berge Ša-ri-ja-na und Bi-i-ša-i-ša in den Boghazköi-Texten, by Dr. A. Gustavs, etc.

Das Land der Bibel: Gemeinverständliche Hefte zur Palästinakunde, ed. G. Hölscher, Leipzig ; Pamphlets on the Land, by V. Schwöbel ; Ancient Inhabitants, by O. Procksch ; the Monuments of the Times of Jesus, by P. Thomsen ; the Greco-Roman cities of Trans-Jordania, by H. Guthe ; Palestine under the Arabs, A.D. 632–1516, by R. Hartmann.

Die römischen Meilensteine d. Provinzen Syria, Arabia in Palaestina. By Dr. Peter Thomsen. (Reprinted from the *Zeit. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*, Vol. 40.)

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, July: The Osiris Mysteries and the Feast of Tabernacles, by R. Kittel.

Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina Vereins, XLVII, 3-4: The Female Deities of Canaan, by Prof. E. Pilz; a Kingdom of Lydda, by Prof. Alt; the 'Ajlun, by Prof. Steuernagel, etc.

Palästinajahrbuch, 1924: New Amarna Tablets, by Prof. Alt; Through the Eg. Desert to Palestine; to the Dead Sea and the Jordan; Arab Songs, by Prof. Dalman, etc.: Index to Vols. XI–XX.

Bible Lands, July: Robbers' Caves at Wādi el-Hamām.

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, IV, 1–2: Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine, by T. Canaan, etc., No. 3; The South of Palestine after the Map of Medaba, by F. M. Abel, etc.; Notes on the Jewish Graffiti of Beth-phage, by E. Sukenik: Rules of Hospitality, by Omar Salih el-Barghuthi.

ΝΕΑ ΣΙΩΝ.

Al-Mashrik.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books:—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten.* (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. I, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener.*

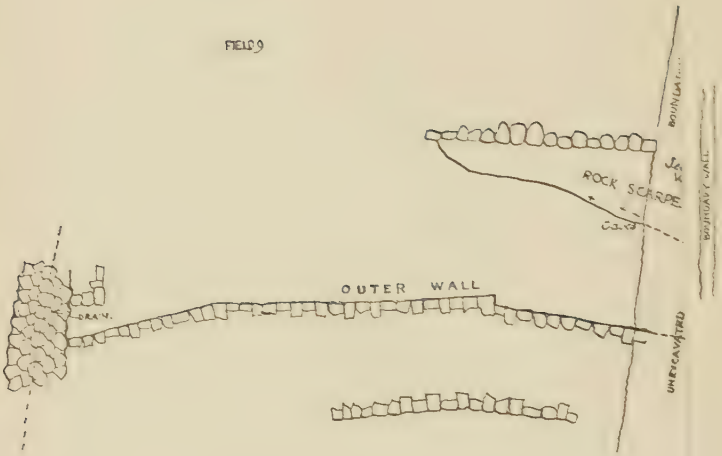
Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee

wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

Form of Bequest to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

Note.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*



PLAN OF THE EAST WALL OPHEL.

SCALE 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 FEET

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE EASTERN HILL OF JERUSALEM.

By The Rev. J. Garrow Duncan, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).

§ 1. *Progress of the Work.*

Since our last quarterly report was despatched on the 10th of May work has proceeded almost without interruption.

The excavation of Field 7 has been completed and the field has now been filled in and levelled, with the exception of the portion on the eastern side, which the Government has appropriated for the preservation of the eastern wall as a national monument. The field has now been handed back to its owners.

The work has also been continued on the Tower Face. The accumulated débris has been cleared off layer by layer, in sections, to allow us to note carefully, and to record, the stratification with the contents of the various layers. At the present moment the Tower front has been cleared for 20 feet down, or 30 feet from the present level of occupation. The Bastion and wall north of the Tower are now being cleared in the same manner up to the northern limit of our first field (No. 5 of the Government plan). There we have cleared within a few feet of the same level as the clearance before the Tower.

It has proved very hard work as the débris is very hard packed and well mixed with stones.

We have started operations on Field 9, our new field, and worked there while we were waiting for permission to throw the earth from the Tower Face down the slope of the Kedron Valley.

The great Cave found by Capt. Parker and explored and recorded by Père Vincent in his book, *Jérusalem sous Terre*, has been cleared of the dump with which Parker filled it to the uttermost corner as he cut his tunnel towards the Temple enclosure. South of it also two minor caves have been cleared. The smaller is really an adjunct of the large cave, and the third is a few yards south from both. This southern cave is quite a small room but very high, and seems to have had a hole or chimney entrance from the surface of the rock.

Though these have yielded interesting and valuable materials, none of them has come up to expectation.

The inner wall, or Jebusite Wall, continues in Field 9 to run along the edge of the rock, the face of which has been scarped to serve as the under part of the eastern wall.

The outer wall found in Field 7, which it was surmised might prove to be the "House of the Mighty" or the wall of a great outlying tower, continues also through Field 9. It has proved so far to be just a second and outer wall built at a later date; the manner in which it is built and made to run parallel to the bend of the rock scarp and inner wall shows that it is simply a second and outer fortification.

In the space between these two walls a great quantity of pottery has been found. In the cave itself over forty basketsful of potsherds have been collected and examined from the filling, put there by Parker. The pottery found in front of the Tower and north end of the east wall has yielded just as interesting and valuable results. An outline of the more important of these will be given in this report.

I wish to record my thanks to Prof. Garstang for helpful suggestions; and to Prof. Albright and Prof. Margolis of the American School, to Pères Dhorme and Savignac and many other friends who have lent me unsparing help in many ways.

§ 2. *The Jebusite Period.*

Field 7. Inside the wall—Remains of a Crematorium of the Neolithic Period.

As has been stated before, very few remains of the Jebusite Period are found, as a rule, in the city proper. In the process of clearing the Roman House, however, just at the extreme east corner of the Colonnaded Entrance Hall, when we were getting down to the rock we suddenly struck a large heap of material which obviously needed explanation. It measured 8 to 10 feet through and stood about 4 or 5 feet high. It was composed entirely of reddish brown earth which crumbled away into dust as we handled it.

The earth in this heap seems to have been subjected to much heat. I found reddish brown earth in the bottom layer of a large pocket in the rock floor of the great Cave I, but it was clay and full of small chips of quartz and limestone grit.

The whole of this heap was carefully passed through a riddle and everything it contained collected and examined.

The outstanding feature of the heap is the great quantity of neolithic potsherds found in it. We picked up at least thirteen basketsful of it, mostly small pieces. It is a very rough ware, hand-made, badly baked and full of quartz chips, sometimes of quartz crystals which glitter in the sunlight. A few fragments of early brown painted pottery, and a few also of red and black burnished belonging to the same early period were found in it. The rest of

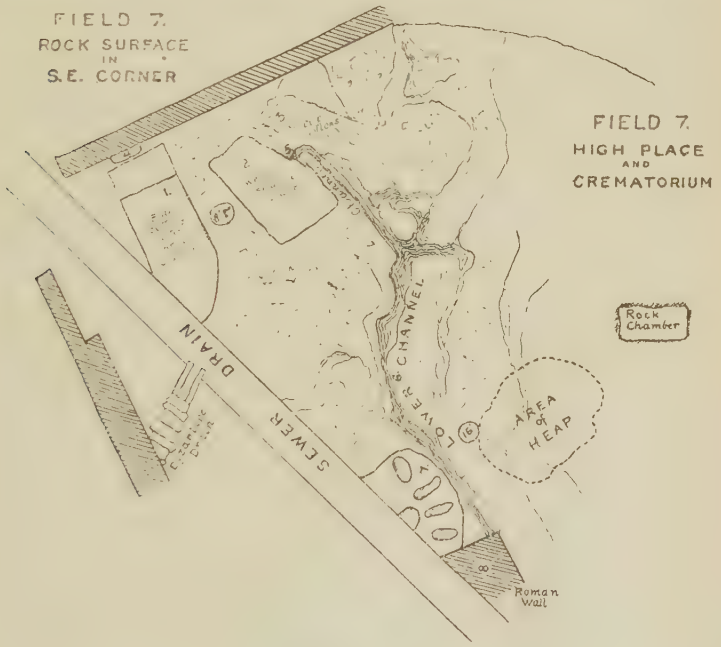


Fig. 1.

the pottery found in the heap is so manifestly fortuitous and amounts to so little as to justify our disregarding it as evidence bearing on the explanation of the heap. Pieces of bones burned black and toasted brown; handfuls of flint chips and lumps of bitumen were also found in it. The bitumen probably came from the Dead Sea.

This mass of material is, I think, to be connected with the High Place under which it was situated. This High Place is the

continuation and completion of the one found by Prof. Macalister last winter, which was not completed because the dump stood over it. I think also there is a connection between this heap with the High Place and the great Cave I. The funnel of the cave comes to the surface of the rock in the next field (No. 9) just a few yards south of the High Place and the "Crematorium."

This part of the High Place which we uncovered joined on to the portion exposed by Dr. Macalister by a long rock-cutting of the shape of a bath, about 10 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 4 feet deep (No. 1). At the south end of the cutting there was a hollow shelf left standing some 3 feet in breadth and about 18 inches higher than the bottom of the cutting. (See Fig. 1.)

The Arabs in making a cistern for a house close by found this cutting and completed their cistern by adding walls to deepen it.

Outside of this cutting and at the south end of it was another small oblong basin resembling a foot-bath (No. 4). This measures 3 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 2 feet deep. A narrow wedge-shaped piece of rock surface intervenes between this large "bath" and a large shallow basin to the west (No. 2). This basin is wedge shaped. It measures about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, is 14 inches deep, and about 6 feet wide at the north end and 4 feet wide at the south end.

Right in the centre of its west side is a very roughly cut exit 6 inches deep. This exit leads into a rough cut channel which widens as it proceeds (No. 5). Running in a straight line from the south-west corner of this basin are three cup hollows (No. 3). The centre one of these is 9 inches deep and 12 inches across. The eastern one is 6 inches deep and 10 inches across. The western one is three inches deep and 9 inches across. (See Plate I.)

This whole series of cutting occupies the surface of the rock where it is only 8 feet 8 inches beneath the present surface level. The channel, which we distinguish as the "upper" channel, leads straight to the north edge of this rock surface where it drops almost perpendicularly and leads into another channel (No. 6) at a level 8 feet lower. This lower channel runs along under the edge of this higher ledge of rock in a direction almost due north. It disappears under the east wall of the Roman House (No. 8) and under the sewer, so that we could not trace it for its full length. Just where this lower channel disappears it passes a series of peculiar oval-shaped cuttings in the ledge to the east of it (No. 7). There are altogether four of these oval cup hollows. They measure roughly

12 inches long, 8 inches wide and 5 inches deep. They are all complete, *i.e.*, they have not an open side to allow liquid to flow away. They are obviously intended to *collect* some material or other.

Their arrangement also is peculiar. There is a fifth hollow which is round in shape and measures about 18 inches in diameter and 6 inches in depth. This round hollow, half of which was under the floor of the sewer, occupies the centre. The other four are cut so as to radiate from it as centre, as if the whole group of hollows were intended to represent the sun and its rays. Had we been able to remove the sewer we should probably have found at least another three, if not four, of these oval cup hollows completing the design.

Just to the west of these curious cuttings, across the lower channel and partly filling it, stood the heap of reddish earth so full of neolithic pottery. This heap had been thrown aside by the makers of the sewer, and we find part of it on the east side of the sewer as well as the west.

It is obvious that the heap is connected with these oval hollows, and the only explanation which I can suggest is that the rock surface with these hollows was a "Crematorium." On it, I suggest, the bodies were burned. When the body was consumed the ashes remaining could so easily be scooped up in the hand from any or all of these oval cup hollows. Such at least is the explanation which seems to me the most likely.

And here comes in another very interesting discovery which is probably connected with what I propose to call the "Crematorium." A few feet to the west of the heap and on the lower rock surface we found a roofless chamber cut in the rock measuring 15 feet long by 4 wide and 6 feet deep.

The tool marks on this chamber and on the deep "bath" and wedge-shaped basin of the High Place on the Rock Surface 8 feet higher are all alike; and they are the same as we found in early rock cuttings in Section A of Field 5, our first field.

In this rock chamber we found five complete small vases of the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.[1] One of these is what has generally been described as a pointed ointment vase. In this case the pointed vase was nearly full of fine red dust mixed with chips of bone. Another two had similar contents. The remaining two were partially filled with small lumps of mud and tiny chips of bone mixed in it, water having evidently got into them. All of these

[1] [Prof. Macalister considers them to be late Hebrew.]

fine vases show traces of having been sealed over the mouth and down over the neck and shoulder with powerful lime mud plaster. The soil contained in the first three undoubtedly came from the "Crematorium" heap.

If the arrangement of these oval hollows round a large circular hollow is intended to represent the sun and its rays, it is possible that we have here a clear trace of Sun-worship among the inhabitants of the Neolithic Period.

§ 3. *The Jebusite Wall.*

We have followed the line of the Jebusite Wall which we saw resting on the top of a rock scarp at the south boundary of Field 7, and find that both wall and scarp continue in Field 9. As, however, the surface of the rock scarp is not more than 14 feet below the present level of occupation, only a few of the lower courses of the Jebusite Wall remain *in situ*. Arab houses are built above it and much of the material of these has been taken from the wall. The outer wall, which we suggested might be the outer wall built by Hezekiah, continues also as far as we have proceeded—sufficiently far to show that it is neither the "House of the Mighty" nor a great projecting tower, but simply a wall which has been made to run parallel with the rock scarp with great care and minuteness. It humours every eccentricity of the rock scarp, as if the builder was determined to keep exactly the same space between the two walls throughout its length. The rock scarp makes a sudden bend outwards to the east. Had the outer wall continued in its line, the outer wall and the scarp would have met in a few yards. The builder of the outer wall, however, apparently could not build a rounded wall. He therefore made a false, or apparent break; left a projection of 18 inches standing out from the face of the wall and so changed its direction. This he repeated till the outer wall was again running parallel to the rock scarp. There are two of these "false" breaks visible so far. (See Plate II (2).)

An interesting feature of this wall is a slot or window opening about 2 feet high and 12 inches wide in the inside face of it and about 14 feet down from the present level. This has puzzled me so far; and until I can examine the interior of the wall from above I am unable to say whether it has served as a window to admit light and air to a tunnel inside this outer wall, or is merely a somewhat large rain escape to prevent the wall giving way under pressure of water accumulated inside.

1. Rock-cuttings seen from the North.
2. Radiating Cup-hollows.
3. "Upper" Channel descending the Rock.

[*To face p.* 169.

(*Photo. by C. Raad.*)

1. Street and Arch, and remains of Arab Cistern built into Outer Face of the Jebusite Inner Wall.
2. Outer "Hezekiah" Wall, showing False Break and Windows.

Another interesting feature of this wall is the curious narrow wall built on the top of it and half its width, with its outside face seeming to run flush with the outside face of this "Hezekiah" outer wall. This also we have yet to uncover.

This narrow wall looks like a tunnel built at a later date on the top of the remains of the large outer wall. We have cleared out 10–15 yards from beneath it, and find ourselves in a tunnel whose sides are a mixture of earth and stones and whose roof is composed of great heavy flat boulders of stone 3–4 feet wide, 12–18 inches thick and of varying lengths. It is not a built tunnel. Rather it appears that the builders of the narrow wall first laid a thick layer of very strong lime plaster upon the earth and rubbish accumulated above the large outer wall, and then laid these great flat blocks to serve as a secure foundation. They thus saved themselves the trouble of going down some few feet for a sure foundation upon the Old Wall.

What purpose this narrow wall served I cannot yet fathom. On the same level, just under the face of the Jebusite Inner Wall, there lie what seem to be the remains of an arch. It is possible that at some period (some think about the Greek period) a bridge here crossed the passage between the two walls so that people could walk across from the top of what remained of the Jebusite wall to the top of the outer wall. It may be that the masonry of this narrow wall built on the top of the outer wall is Greek, as the enormous boulders might suggest. It certainly belongs to a period considerably later than the outer wall itself; and yet to a time when the gap between the walls was still kept clear, if these arch stones belonged to a bridge. Some of the stones in this fallen arch have Solomonic dressing.

A remarkable peculiarity of the masonry of this narrow "Greek" wall is the fact that it has been built largely of great flat boulders and of smaller stones mixed with a lime plaster, or cement, so powerful that it may justly be described now as a conglomerate. This plaster holds it so well together, that though we undermined it completely in investigating whether it concealed a tunnel, not a stone of it has fallen in; and we find it very difficult to break off a fraction of it.

As to the date, it is possible that it may be Maccabean. It certainly cannot have been built there until the outer wall was reduced to its present level, nor for some time after, since there is

an accumulation of several feet of débris between it and the surface of the outer wall. It is not at all likely, however, that the Maccabeans would have razed the surface of the City and then proceeded to build the walls again. It must therefore belong to a later date and its purpose cannot so far be fathomed.

Face of the N. Bastion and the Wall North of it.

We are now engaged in clearing the face of the North Stair Bastion, and of the wall to the north of it. On this section a few yards north of the N. "Stair" Bastion we have found another small turret 18 feet long, 8 feet wide at the south end and 4 feet wide at the north end. We have cut a narrow section vertically down the face of the wall and turret, and the results are of surprising interest. In the uppermost 2 feet layer we found only Maccabean pottery. Below that I have found Neolithic, First Bronze and Early Hebrew remains practically all in that order. This represents a cutting of 4–6 feet deep from the top level of the wall, or 10 feet from the present surface of the field. In the next 4 feet I continued to find Hebrew lamps of 700 B.C. and jar handles inscribed in the old Hebrew characters. Beneath the Hebrew I have struck Seleucid remains with Rhodian jar handles.

It seems that there has been a clearance of the City here. Nothing else can explain why we find the pottery in inverted order of date. It seems also clear that this sweep-out was made in Maccabean times. The surface Maccabean layer on the slope outside the wall represents the Maccabean occupation during and after the effecting of the clearance. This appears to hold good also in front of the North Bastion, so that the Maccabean clearance of the City extended as far south as the great Solomonic Tower. But the evidence from the front of the tower itself does not go to prove such a clearance at that point. There the pottery is not found topsy-turvy but comes in regular sequence of date, the latest on the surface and the oldest Canaanite and Hebrew at the bottom.[1]

[1] Additional Note.—The explanation of the inverted order in which we find the pottery here may be due to the fact that in digging a trench for the small tower they threw the material over the edge to the east. Thus the oldest pottery would be left on the surface and that belonging to the period at which it was built would be in the bottom of the out-thrown rubbish. This implies a later date for the small tower than we assign to the East Wall itself, which seems quite probable.

From this I gather that Josephus' statement of the levelling of the Akra by Simon Maccabaeus is proving itself true; that the clearance affected only the part of the city north of Field 7 and down to this Tower of "Solomon"; and that the Akra or Citadel was the only part levelled by Simon Maccabaeus and the Akra extended down to the south edge of the North Stair Bastion. It seems also that Simon Maccabaeus may have reduced this eastern wall to its present level, or near to it.

Pottery from the N. and S. Glacis.

The pottery from the face of the North Glacis down to 20 feet has already been described. Fragments of Neolithic, First Bronze painted and burnished and Cypriote were found, showing that the glacis stood there as early as 1200 B.C. at least.

A selected basketful of potsherds from the face of the South Glacis gives practically the same result. The tabulated list of its contents is as follows:—

Seleucid and Maccabean:					
1. Seleucid lamps	...	3	fragments.		
2. Maccabean lamps	...	12	(8 complete and 4 fragments).		
3. Pottery ...	...	13	fragments.		
		28	... ...		28
Cypriote ...	Painted ...	1	... ...		1
Hebrew ...	Saucer and 2 lamps ...	3	... ...		3
II. and III. Bronze.	Pottery ...	7	fragments		7
I. Bronze ...	Red burnished	4			
	Yellow „	1			
	Painted red on white ...	3			
	Ribbed ...	1			
	Plain red ...	1			
		10	... ...		10
Neolithic ...	Wavy handle	1			
	Rough rope pattern ...	5			
		6	... ...		6
					55

The Tower Face.

The pottery from the face of the Tower contains representative sherds from the Maccabean period back to the Transition period, when the Hebrews took the city and retained the Jebusites in their midst. The vast bulk of this pottery from about 12 feet down to 18 feet is Hebrew mixed with this Transition period pottery, which still retains the features of baking and mixture of fine grit characteristic of the Third Bronze Age.

Beneath this level, however, we are beginning to find indications of an earlier date, and when we get down to the original Jebusite level from which the Tower springs we expect to get pottery of the Neolithic and First Bronze Ages.

A quantity of bronze has been found at this level.

§ 4. *The Three Caves.*

The Great Cave.

The entrance to the great cave lies just under the wall that separates Field 7 from Field 9. The roof of the entrance is about 26 feet and the floor 36 feet from the present level of occupation. The cave itself measures 75 feet long with an average breadth of about 20 feet. The breadth varies considerably at different points. The floor rises on a slight slope towards the chamber in the furthest interior. This chamber is almost circular and measures about 30 feet in diameter. At the inmost point a funnel leads to the surface. The top of the funnel is 16 feet from the floor. The height of the roof varies as much as the breadth, but the innermost chamber is of considerable height. There one can stand and move about with freedom.

A short distance back from this chamber there is a cavity in the roof which forms a sort of upper chamber of no great dimensions. This was filled up by Parker so that the contents had no bearing on its original use, but the floor of it has yet to be examined.

It has probably been used as a dry-store or as a retreat in danger. One can pass in and out of the cave without ever observing it, even with a light in one's hand. There is also a similar ledge off the funnel, which does not by any means offer such seclusion, but would serve well as a landing place for entrants from above. It is not likely that this upper room was used for burial. We have found no trace of bones or early pottery in it so far. A Seleucid lamp was found in the filling.

The whole cave shows signs of attrition by water. It is properly described, I think, as a natural cave, probably enlarged by the hand of man. Yet there are no tool-marks of any description on its walls. The only place where we can see at a glance that the hand of man has been at work is the entrance. It is squared and cut at the south end as the photograph shows. It is possible therefore, and likely, that originally the only entrance to this cave was by the funnel from the surface, and that the front was closed up. (See Plate III.)

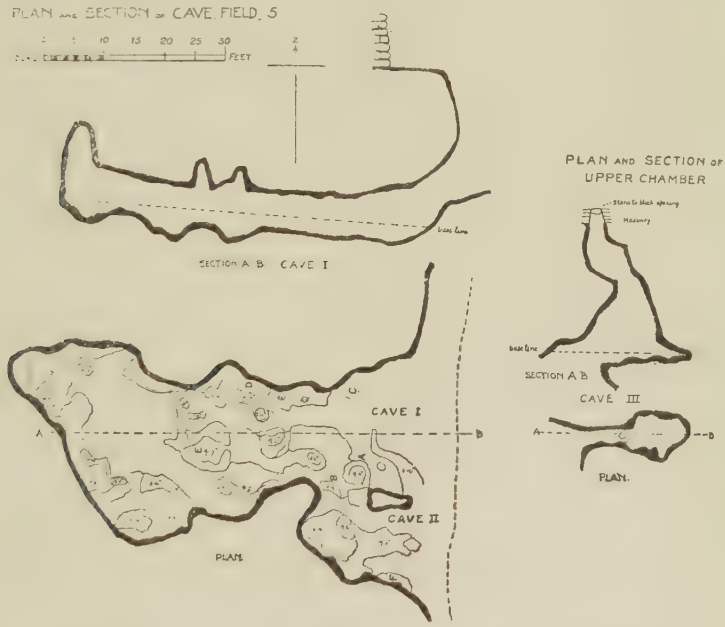


FIG. 2.

I have searched its walls from end to end for graffiti but so far have found not the slightest trace.

When occupied the floor doubtless had a smooth surface. We have, however, excavated every hollow in it. These are all hollows cut in the solid rock. Three of them (A, B and C on plan) had been graves. Two on the left side about 3 or 4 yards from the entrance and another opposite to these on the right side. No bones, however, were found in these. Broken pieces of bone were found strewed over the floor in the lowest layer, along with the

Neolithic pottery. Further in from these on the right side is the ledge "D," on which Père Vincent says a skeleton was found embedded in hard mud. (See *Jérusalem sous Terre*, where Père Vincent has given some description of this Cave.)

Much further in and just on the verge of the circular inner chamber is a very much deeper cutting (E on plan).

It measures over 4 feet 7 inches deep, and is 8 to 10 feet across. When we cleared this cutting we found a mass of reddish clay, much of it being full of the quartz grit which we find in Neolithic pottery. In fact, I picked up fragments of this pottery in the cutting itself and was able to compare the pottery with the clay on the spot. This is certainly the kind of clay of which the Neolithic pottery is made, and it is possible either that this was a grave which had been filled up with this clay brought in from somewhere outside; or that they dug down into this cutting for the clay to make some of their pottery.

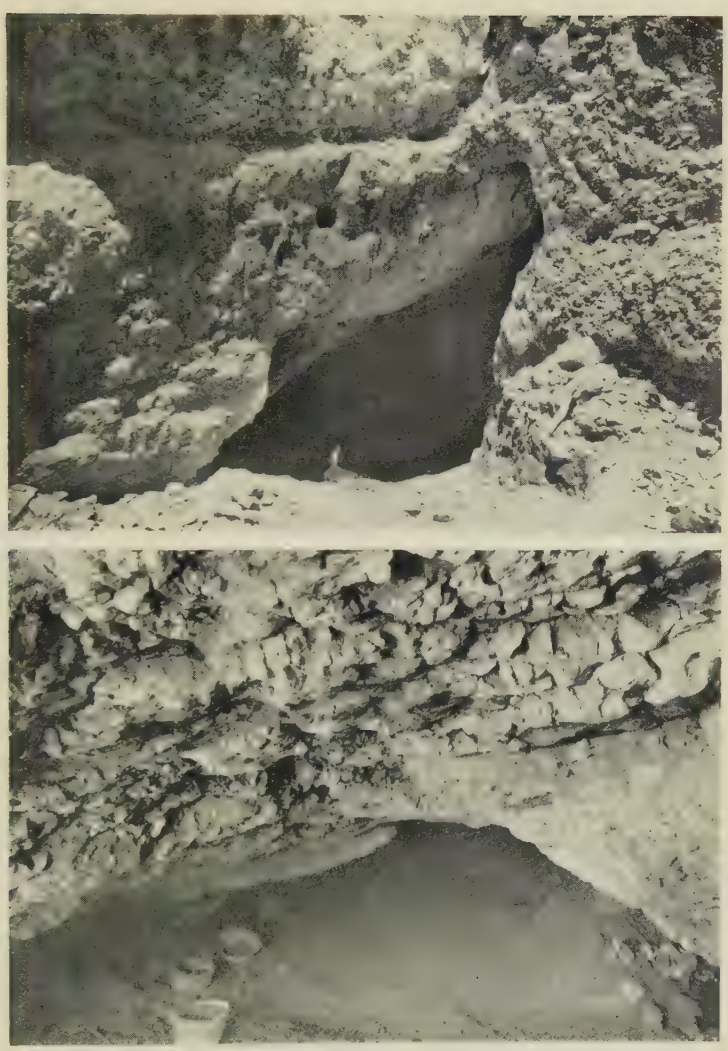
The Contents of the Cave.

I examined 15 basketsful of pottery taken from the *last* 12 *inches layer on the floor surface*. These numbered 1,032 fragments in all.

Of these 87 were *Neolithic*: 25 *Early Bronze* and 207 of the *III. Bronze period*; while the *Hebrew* fragments numbered *462* and the *Maccabean* 251. Nothing later than Maccabean was found at this depth.

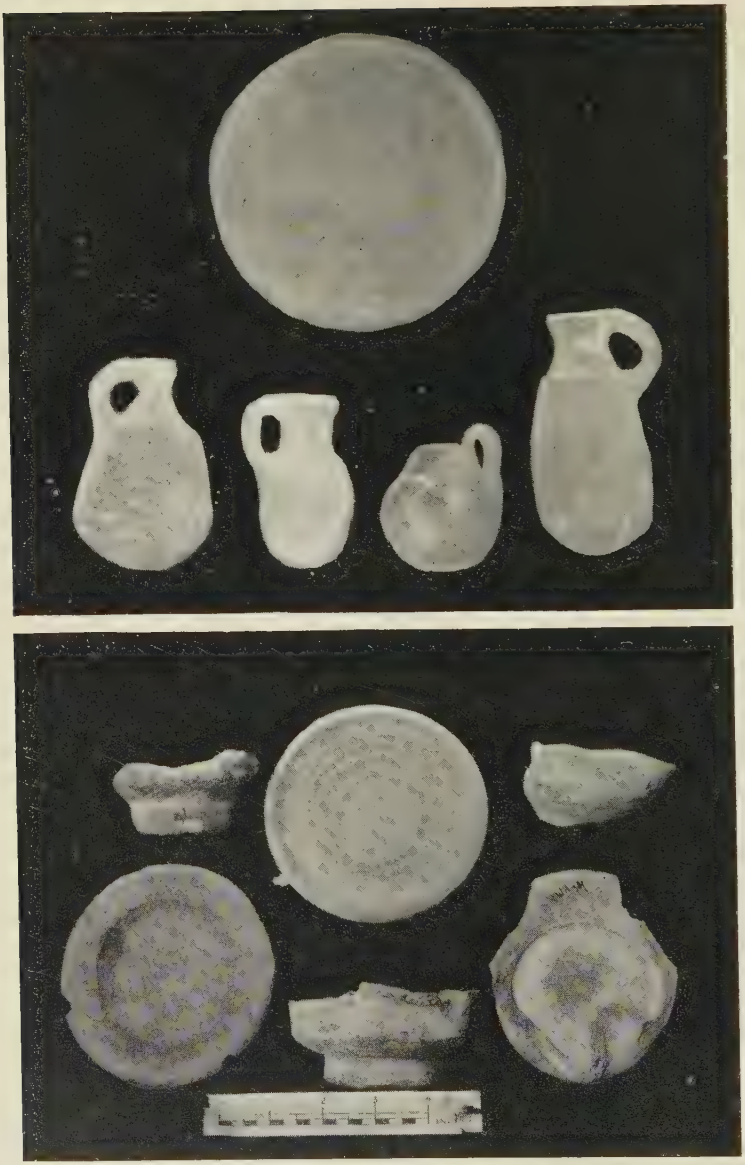
The presence of III. Bronze, Hebrew and Maccabean potsherds shows that these fragments belonged most probably to Parker's dump, and had been put there by him from the excavation of his tunnel; but the I. Bronze and Neolithic fragments belong to the troglodyte occupation. The Neolithic certainly does. The Neolithic fragments were found in the deeper cuttings of the floor. They are the same ware as found in the "Crematorium" heap in Field 7. Some fragments of bitumen were also found. These are perhaps another link of connection with the "Crematorium."

The rest of the contents of these baskets consisted of one basketful of bones, which are certainly not all human bones. Many chips of wrought flint, one flat bone stylus, one piece of bronze, six pieces of iron and some fragments of stone ware which had sunk down through Parker's filling and were obviously of the Roman period. There were also five pieces of a hard scaly substance which look like petrified bone.



(Photo, by C. Read.)

CAVE I.—1. ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE.
2. FIRST VIEW FROM WITHIN THE CAVE.



HEBREW LAMPS AND PLATTERS.

It is very likely that flints and other small objects embedded in mud may have been emptied on the dump. It must be remembered that we worked under very hard conditions in this cave. The soil was very wet with sewage and therefore lumpy; and though we had as good light as we could procure, the light was not good at every point. The dump, however, will be carefully dealt with afterwards when we have to spread it.

Some of our men worked as boys with Parker and helped to fill the cave for him and now to empty it for me. One of them told me that when they began to fill it the floor was littered with the evidences of the presence of sheep. The cave had therefore been open probably and used as a sheep-fold in Hebrew times.

In view of this fact it is almost a miracle that any complete pottery was found in it at all. An account with drawings of this pottery is given by Père Vincent in his book *Jérusalem sous Terre*. We have not had the good fortune to find any such beautiful painted Jebusite pottery as he found when Parker was filling it. I am afraid he exhausted its contents then, and only the scraps were left for us.

It was, however, in this cave that our most valuable find, the Hebrew Ostrakon, was secured. It must have been thrown in by Parker's men. We have only therefore a faint guess as to how far up his tunnel it came from. It is described below, p. 183 *sq.*

Cave II.

What we describe as Cave II is really a small adjunct of Cave I. (See Plan, Fig. 2.)

This had been used, I think, entirely for burial purposes. In fact, it looked as if the whole floor of it had at one time been full of burials. In one small cutting on a ledge to the left of the entrance (F on Plan) I found the remains of a Troglodyte burial. These consisted only of a few fragments of bones and a small one-handled Neolithic jug (Fig. 3). The jug lay in the north-west corner of the grave. The grave itself measures only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 2 feet wide and not more than 18 inches deep. The inner portion of the floor of this cave had evidently been used as a general burial place. Scraps of bones and fragments of Neolithic pottery were picked up all over the floor level of the cave. In the small rock grave above described the soil was the same red clay with grit in it as we found in the largest rock-cutting of Cave I. (E on Plan).

Many worked flint chips were found on the floor level.

Cave III.

Cave III is a very small room or natural cavity a few yards to the south of Cave II. Though it is some yards south of where Parker's tunnel struck the rock, for some reason or other he turned south and apparently explored it. I have no doubt he was merely searching for dump-space. In any case, he filled it almost to the very roof with stones and earth, which must have been a difficult task, seeing it is a very small room and has a narrow funnel roof which goes right to the surface of the rock, and was probably a

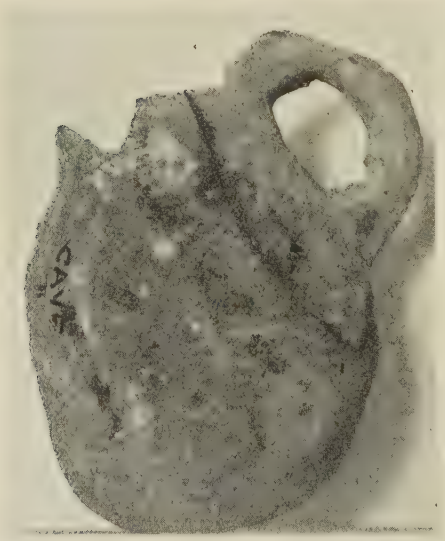


FIG. 3.—Neolithic Jug from Cave III.

FIG. 4.—Flint Fabricator from Cave III.

surface entrance at one time. The contents were the same as in the other two. All the pottery down to the floor level came from Parker's tunnel. It had also been used as a burial place.

The only find of importance here is a very fine small flint "fabricator," with a beautifully finished edge (see Fig. 4). A bone of some animal which I cannot identify was also found in this cave. Altogether three of these bones were picked up,

§ 5. *Hebrew Period.*

The most interesting discoveries of the last three months, however, belong to the Hebrew period. Until we began work seriously on the outside of the eastern wall both Maccabean and early Hebrew pottery were remarkable for their absence. Now, outside of the Jebusite Wall and the tower, we are picking up potsherds of both periods in basketsful every day. The analysis of the contents of

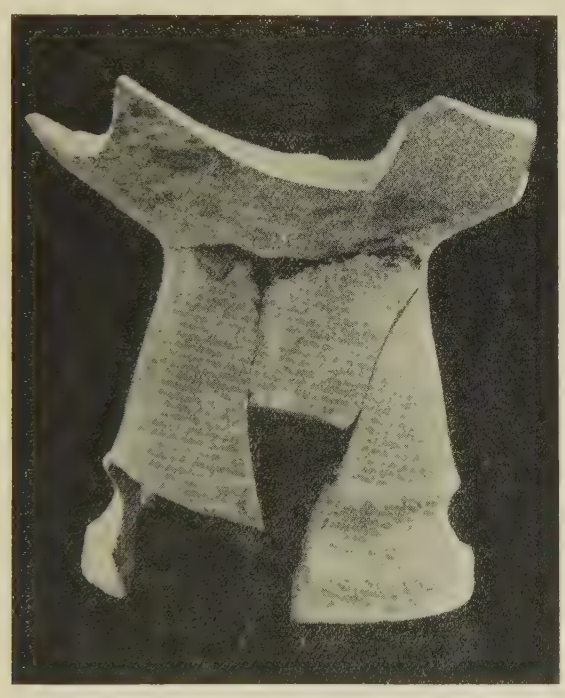


Fig. 5.—Basin of Yellow Ware.

Cave I is an excellent illustration of this. Of 1,032 fragments examined no fewer than 713 were early Hebrew and Maccabean, or 70 per cent. 450 of these represent pottery thrown over the Jebusite East Wall at a time when the rock scarp beneath it was still visible and the cave open. It was all put in the cave by Parker from his tunnel.

Of this Hebrew pottery found in such abundance one of the most striking and frequently occurring types is the red ring burnished ware.

Though we found so little Hebrew pottery inside the city yet it was in Field 7 that we secured six complete specimens. Five of these are small jugs. Four had one handle and the fifth two. In these four the ware is red and mottled over with white specks of limestone. The fifth is the same ware as we found in Field 5, and dates about 900–1000 B.C. All five are pre-exilic Hebrew pottery (Plate IV, upper half). The platter (*ibid.*), which has probably been used to place under a porous drinking water-jug, is shown on the same photograph and is one of the best specimens of this kind extant. Fortunately it is complete. It shows the white specks of limestone and the ring-burnishing very clearly. It belongs to the earliest period of Hebrew pottery and dates about 1000 B.C.

Another piece of pottery belonging to the same period of Transition is a large basin of yellow ware half-an-inch thick (Fig. 5). The basin is on a stand $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. Both basin and stand had been finished outside and inside, and the vessel was used either side up. When the stand was uppermost it served as a bowl 6 inches deep and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the rim (outside measurement). The stand therefore has a finished rim. Though it is not complete, it is the best specimen of the kind extant. It is ring-burnished yellow ware and shows a mixture of very fine grit with occasional specks of lime in its composition. This fine piece came from the south-east corner of the large tower at a depth of about 15 feet. On Plate IV (lower half) are shown some Hebrew lamps and two rough platters. Three of these lamps have the usual heavy solid base. We have picked up hundreds of these, usually only the base being left intact. The fourth lamp has the nipped spout of the earlier style of Hebrew lamp and a flat base. Of these also we have found many fine specimens outside of the east wall. All of them date from 700 B.C. to 900 B.C. The platters are of the same ware and of the same date.

The pottery, however, that is of most frequent occurrence is the ring-burnished red.

Of this type of ware many basketsful of sherds representing rims, bases, handles and slabs of basins and large pots have been preserved.

The specimens procured indicate two classes of this ring-burnished ware. One type is distinctly Hebrew ware. It contains no finely ground and uniformly distinguished grit, but is full of specks of white limestone shining out through its surface and spoiling its appearance, as seen in the fine red burnished flat platter shown on Plate IV, which dates about 1000 B.C. This type also is of different paste and usually badly baked.

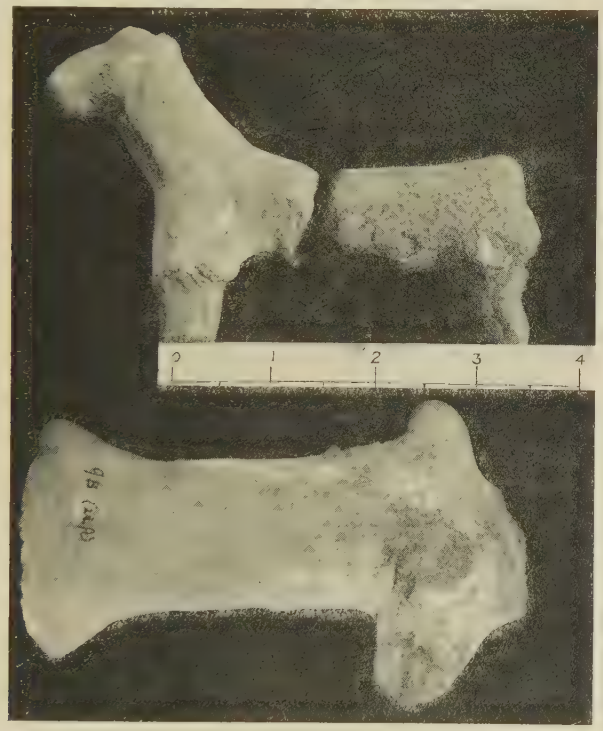


FIG. 6.—Terra-cotta Figurines.
(*a*) Sheep (?) (*b*) Mother-goddess.

The other type is a totally different ware and irresistibly suggests the III. Bronze Canaanite ware. It is crisply baked all through. It is full of small quartz grit uniformly distributed and there is never a speck of limestone or grit shining through its burnished surface.

The first type is unmistakably Hebrew. The second is as unmistakably Canaanite. For this reason I speak of this pottery as the pottery of the Transition period. Either this second type represents the pottery of the Jebusites who remained in the city with the Hebrews, or we may regard it as Hebrew imitation of Canaanite III. Bronze Age pottery. It dates therefore from about 1200 B.C. down to 900 B.C.

Many fragments of terra-cotta figures have been found, chiefly outside the east wall. Some of these are representations of animals, as, for example, Fig. 6, which is obviously intended to represent a sheep. Others represent other animals. The majority, however, represent the Mother-goddess. These date from the late monarchy down to the exile. All these figures, of which we have a considerable number of fragments, were found chiefly in front of the Tower and north Bastion.

For the Hebrew inscribed objects see the following article.

JERUSALEM. *3rd September*, 1924.

INSCRIBED HEBREW OBJECTS FROM OPHEL.[1]

MR. DUNCAN reports that up to the present about 30 inscribed jar-handles have been found outside the Jebusite East Wall, and they continue to come. Some of them are badly stamped or weathered and are in consequence very difficult to read. Those which are reproduced here are a selection of the best and most legible specimens; but even where the letters can be easily deciphered it is not easy to say what they mean. Such stamps are now very well-known, but their *raison d'être* has been repeatedly discussed

[1] Based on material sent by Mr. Duncan, and comments by Dr. Hall, Prof. Macalister and the Edtior.

and still remains uncertain. The specimens found in the Shephelah were printed with a four-winged symbol and the words "to (or for) the king" (למלך), followed by the name of a town (Hebron, Socoh, etc.); others were potter's stamps with names, which as on Hebrew seals were usually separated by one or two horizontal lines; see the discussion in Bliss and Macalister, *Excavations in Palestine*, 1898–1900, pp. 106–123. It is noteworthy that six jar-handles with a two-winged symbol and the names Socoh, Ziph, etc., were found by Sir Charles Warren, 79 feet deep, at the south-east angle of the Haram enclosure. On various grounds, palaeographical, archaeological and others, these stamps hitherto published, would seem to go down to the Persian age, though they do not all belong to the same period; *see* Macalister, *Gezer*, vol. ii, p. 210, and articles in the *Proceedings of the Society for Bibl. Archaeology*, 1910 (by E. J. Pilcher), and the *Quarterly Statements*, 1910, pp. 232 *sqq.* (by F. W. Read), and 1909, p. 293 (by S. A. Cook).[1]

Of the objects discovered by Mr. Duncan, Nos. 1 and 2 contain the letters *y–h* and *y–h–u* respectively. Similar legends have also been discovered at Jericho, and in both cases the longer form is more common. It is also the form found on the Elephantine papyri. Palaeographically the *h* is noteworthy, as it approximates the shape found at Jericho, and suggests Aramaic influence. Mr. Duncan rightly rejects the supposition that these letters can represent numerals indicating the capacity of the jars, and he raises the question whether, since the letters may naturally be taken to represent the divine name Jehovah or Yahweh, the jar-handles belonged to jars of wine which had been dedicated to Yahweh, or paid as taxes in kind to the state. Formerly, he suggests, the inscription on these jars was "for the king," and the name of the town which sent them was added; but subsequently, when they came to be stored in the Temple, the letters "for the king" (למלך) were replaced by the divine name (יה or יהו). This is ingenious, although difficult to substantiate, and fuller light is desiderated.

In Nos. 3–6 we have four letters, but differently arranged; and while in No. 4 they are all reversed, in No. 6 two only are turned

[1] *See* also P. S. P. Hancock, *Archaeology of the Holy Land*, pp. 293 *sqq.*; Vincent, *Canaan*, pp. 357 *sqq.*, and P. Thomsen, *Kompendium der palästin. Altertumskunde*, p. 86.

the wrong way and the writing is boustrophedon. The four letters are *hē*, *yōd*, *rēsh* (or possibly *daleth*) and *ṭeth* (or *'ayin*). The circular character is certainly *'ayin* in No. 3, but the transverse bar, seen most clearly in No. 5, speaks for a *ṭeth*. The remarkable fact is that the same lettering was found by Prof. Macalister at Gezer (*see Q.S.*, 1907, p. 264, fig. 6), in a stamp which attracted attention by reason of its clear-cut script, the form of the *ṭeth*, and the difficulty of explaining the letters (*see Q.S.*, 1907, p. 319, S. A. Cook; and 1908, p. 76, E. J. Pilcher). Mr. Pilcher was inclined to ignore the *ṭeth* as a graphic device of a signet divided into two parts by a horizontal line, and he proposed the name Hiddai (הדי), which occurs in 2 Sam. xxiii. 30. The new discoveries now reopen the discussion. Mr. Duncan tentatively suggests that Nos. 3 and 4 might be read Adaiah (עדיה), the name found in 2 Kings xxii, 1 and elsewhere. In any case (1) it is uncertain whether we have to read a *dāleth* or a *rēsh*, and a *ṭeth* or *'ayin*; (2) it seems natural to presume that all the specimens are to be interpreted similarly; and (3) the different combinations tell against any compound of the divine name (*Yah*). If anything, the order (allowing for alternatives) seems to be ע י ה ד. See also p. 186 *n*.

The objects found at Jericho showed that it was customary to imitate old patterns, and one of the best illustrations of the deterioration that could ensue is afforded by a comparison of the pentacle-stamp found at Gezer (*Q.S.*, 1904, p. 211; *Gezer* ii, p. 209, No. 359) with that discovered earlier at Tell Zakariya (*Excav. in Pal.*, pl. 56, fig. 44); for while in the angles of the former there are obvious Hebrew characters (לשבמי ? ?), in the latter there are conventional ornaments which are unintelligible until we see the sort of original from which they could have been derived. Here too, the letters are ambiguous, and their arrangement and position are uncertain. Now in No. 7, not only have we another pentacle-stamp, but some of the letters appear to be identical with those on the Gezer-specimen. Mr. Duncan, who has had the advantage of studying the original, proposes the reading ב ז ע א י ה; this, however, is not borne out by the photograph and drawing which he has sent, though it must be confessed that it is difficult to suggest a plausible explanation.

No. 8 bears the device of a cross within an incomplete oval, and looks uncommonly like a more or less conventional representation

of the two-winged symbol, such as is illustrated in *Excav. in Pal.*, plate 56, Nos. 8, 9, 14, 16, etc.[1]

No. 9 bears the stamp of an Egyptian scarab. "The ware," writes Mr. Duncan, "is really Third Bronze Age pottery baked hard and red externally to a depth of nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and black in the core, with a great quantity of grit uniformly distributed throughout. The grit is not so finely ground as in the pottery of the 'Transition' period." The scarab, according to Dr. Hall, is of the Middle Kingdom (XIIIth dynasty, about 1900 B.C.), and therefore many centuries earlier. But such old scarabs were possibly used later in Palestine, whereas in Egypt they would no longer be used; hence the date of the original scarab does not necessarily affect the date of the pottery among which it was found, though of course it ought to be taken into consideration. As regards the design, Dr. Hall further states that it is "an arrangement of ideographs that may be regarded with some plausibility as signifying a wish that life, protection and peace may be 'behind' or surround the owner." The drawing of the stamp (above) is by Mr. S. R. K. Glanville of the British Museum.

No. 10 is again a difficult stamp to decipher. Mr. Duncan states that it has even been suggested that it is really Hittite. It looks like a debased copy of some such Hebrew lettering as טקה, but since he observes that the ware is of the Third Bronze Age and that, so far as the pottery goes, both Nos. 9 and 10 may date as far back as 1200 B.C., the decipherment must be left for the present.

There is one other jar-handle of interest of which two specimens have been found. It bears a stamp representing a young lion and is uninscribed. It will be recalled that the lion was often represented on seals, etc., found at Megiddo.[2]

Besides these handles Mr. Duncan has been fortunate enough to discover a small inscribed Hebrew ostrakon. It was found in the great cave which was used as a dump by the Parker excavation party in making the Tunnel. Its true provenance is therefore uncertain. The sherd, writes Mr. Duncan, is "pre-exilic Hebrew pottery and measures about 4 by 3 inches. There was no appearance of a fresh break when we found it, but as it had been put into the cave it may have been broken by Parker's workmen, and therefore may be part of a larger fragment. The writing is

[1] *Cf.* Vincent, *Canaan*, p. 358 (right-hand), Handcock, *Archaeol. of the Holy Land*, p. 294 and fig. 88, No. 10.

[2] Mr. Duncan sends a drawing, which, with his other drawings and photographs, can be seen at the Office of the Fund.

traceable to the edge. We found it in Cave 1 about midway in the filling, and it must therefore have come from a good many yards further up the Tunnel, somewhere perhaps underneath Field 3, the field north of our first field. The cave has unfortunately been deluged with sewage and surface drainage, which found its way down by the funnel. All the pottery was therefore caked with mud, which became very hard when dried. The ostrakon suffered from this. It had to be washed; and I attribute the preservation of the inscription to the fact that the man who washed it was so given to dealing gently with himself and avoiding over-exertion, that he habitually rubbed lightly. It suffers also from another defect. There is a whitish slip on the external surface of the red pottery. This slip is so badly put on that it will almost rub off with the finger. It looks as if it was merely an accidental deposit of lime. It was on the top of this slip that the writer wrote his message or memorandum; and the ink which he used, though it must have been powerful stuff to last so long, was not strong enough to penetrate to the red ware underneath, therefore wherever the slip has been chipped some of the writing has disappeared, in part or altogether."

It is identical in type with the numerous ostraka found by the Harvard expedition to Samaria. The writing is cursive, reminiscent both of these and of the Siloam inscription, and in this respect it is in striking contrast to the lapidary style on the jar-handles (notably No. 5). The decipherment is extremely difficult, and in spite of a photograph and two drawings, most of it remains obscure. Besides his own decipherment Mr. Duncan sends an annotated transcription and translation signed by Professors Albright and Margolis, and to these gentlemen we have to express our sincerest thanks. With the help of this material the following account may be provisionally issued to our readers.

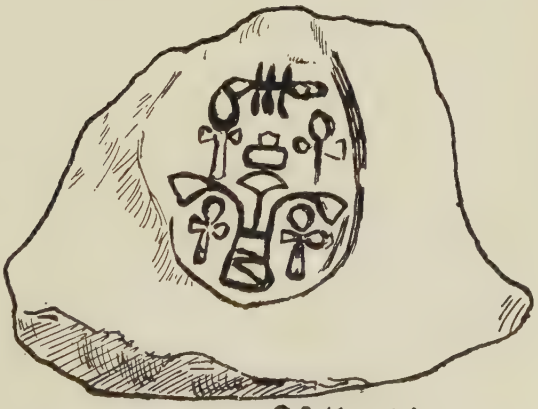
Transcription.[1]

(1)	ה(ז)קיהו	בן	קרא	הכתלשי
(2)	אחיהו	בן	הצדק	בעמקירת
(3)	צפ(נ)יהו	בן	קרזי	בעמקירת

[1] A dot is placed above certain doubtful letters. It is notoriously difficult to copy half-illegible inscriptions, as is proved, for example, by the different "facsimiles" of the Siloam inscription. The differences between Mr. Duncan's two drawings show that it would be premature to treat the one which we reproduce—merely by way of illustration—as final.

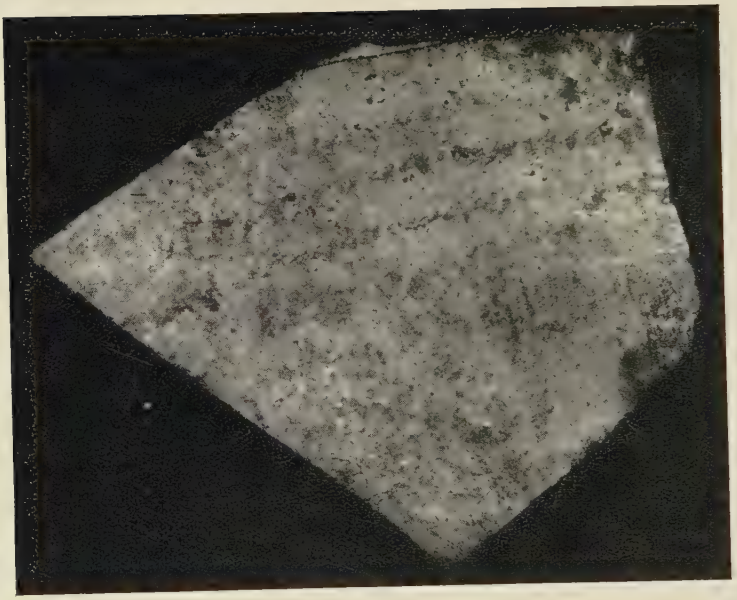
No. 1.

No. 7.



No. 9.

INSCRIBED OBJECTS FROM OPHEL.



line 1
" 2
" 3

HEBREW OSTRAKON FROM OPHEL, CAVE I, WITH A PROVISIONAL COPY OF THE INSCRIPTION.

In line 1 the reading proposed is "Hezekiah the son of Ḳore the Kithlishite." Professors Albright and Margolis point out that a Ḳore (a not uncommon personal name) was a contemporary of king Hezekiah (2 Chron. xxxi, 14). Kithlish is named apparently as a place in the lowlands of Judah, in Josh. xv, 40. Mr. Duncan, however, rightly finds it difficult to read the initial letter as a *kaph* and proposes *beth*, but the Professors point out that the suggested *kaph* is differently shaped from certain *beths*. D.'s proposal could not have anything to do with Bethel, nor can an ethnic of some Beth-Lesh (Laish) be conjectured; even A.-M.'s Kithlish is on textual and philological grounds (being a quadriliteral) of dubious genuineness. At the end D. observes that he finds traces of the reading בל(ע?)נח, and that the preceding י in some lights might be נ or ר. He adds, "as some of these five last letters are written on the red sherd, it is clear that the slip was rubbed off at that part before the inscription was written. It is a great pity the writer did not rub it all off; and I fear it argues against the importance of his memorandum that he did not choose his sherd more carefully."

In line 2 A.-M. and D. read the name Ahijah, but while the former doubtfully read הישרק (hash-Shorek), the latter tentatively suggested הצדק, and rendered "son of Zedek," or in view of the use of the definite article, "son of righteousness," a comment on Ahijah's character. Prof. Macalister suggests that it may stand for Jehozadak (*i.e.*, reading יה[ו]צדק). There follows (according to A.-M.) "in the valley of ——," though the *ḳōph* should possibly be read *ṣade*. At the end they read *y* - *r* (or *d*) - *th*, though a valley with such a name is not known. On the other hand, D. reads בעמגדים, but this can hardly mean, as he suggests, "who lives among the Gadites" (*or* by the shore, reading ה for the final ם); though if we read, as he later suggests, בעגנדי, we obtain the more plausible "who (dwells) in En-gedi." He states that there is trace of another letter on the very edge of the sherd; but though the slip is intact there is quite an inch in between with no trace of writing whatever.

The beginning of line 3 is badly rubbed, the traces may point to the name Zephaniah. The name of his father seems to be Ḳore (קרי), or rather Ḳarzi (or the like); it is unknown in Hebrew—Chorazin is spelt כרזים (*Ency. Bib.*, col. 751), but A.-M. remarks that it occurs in Nabataean (Chabot, *Répert. d'Épig. Sémit.*, No. 53).

The rest of the line, according to A.-M., is the same as line 2, but D. reads בעמקיני, or preferably בעמקירח, and supposes that the man lived "among the Kenites" or more probably "in Kir-hareseth," assuming that the end of the line is incomplete. As Kir-hareseth or Kir-heres is Kerak of Moab, D. remarks that En-gedi (if read in line 2) would be on the road. "There is just space for these four letters to fill up to the edge of the sherd, and there are indications that the line ran to the edge." Beneath the *khēth* he finds a stroke which belongs to a word below, now obliterated.

In general, as Mr. Duncan remarks, not only is the pottery pre-exilic but the provenance of the ostrakon demands a date when the Inner Jebusite Wall and the Rock Scarp described above were clear of all débris down to the floor-level of the cave; for the sherd lay under the edge of the Rock Scarp where it had been thrown when broken. The date must therefore be somewhere about 750 to 700 B.C. In his opinion "the cursive style is not so far developed on the Samarian Ostraka, and it is possible that these are earlier, though this is by no means a safe inference." Professors Albright and Margolis in their statement describe the ostrakon as "probably from the seventh-century B.C." In any case, the writing, as Mr. Duncan points out, has been done with a soft reed; all the down strokes are heavy and broad, tapering to a point; the thinner lines have been made by the edge of the reed. There are several palaeographical peculiarities but in view of the difficulty of decipherment it would be premature to enlarge upon at this stage.

Provisionally, and with all reserve, the following translation may be offered:

1. Hezekiah, the son of Kore, the Kithlishite.
2. Ahijah, son of Zedek (or Shorek), in the valley of Y-r(d)-th.
3. Zephaniah, son of Karzi, in the valley of Y-r(d)-th.[1]

S. A. C.

[1] For Nos. 3–6, see also *Q.S.*, 1909, p. 22, with Lidzbarski's comments, *ib.*, p. 154 (also his *Ephemeris*, iii, 44). An inexplicable ט appears also on the jar-handles found at Elephantine (למלך ט), and is by some regarded as the debased form of some symbol; see Sachau's edition, p. 254 *sq.*, Ungnad, p. 109 *sq.* In the case of these the script is of the Persian period.

REMARKS ON THE SUPPOSED SHRINE OF CYBELE FOUND NEAR THE GARDEN TOMB.[1]

By The Rev. Canon Hanauer.

The Garden Tomb is situated south of the premises of St. Stephen's Church, and north-east of the grounds belonging to the great building at present occupied by the Governorate Offices. The greater part of this area was, in the Middle Ages, occupied by "the Asnerie," a great extra-mural caravanserai, or hostel, for Christian pilgrims, who, more especially during the 11th century, found their way to the Holy Land where many of them desired to find their death (Robinson's *Researches*, Vol. I, p. 397, note 1). This desire was apparently frequently granted, as hundreds of their corpses have been found piled up, one layer over the other, to the height of about eight feet, in the great charnel-house discovered in 1902, when the ground was cleared in order to receive the foundations of the Governorate (see *Q.S.*, 1902, pp. 403–5).

The Asnerie derived its name from the donkeys on which the wealthier pilgrims rode to their destination. The Moslems, in those days, and again in post-Crusading times down to the first quarter of the 19th century, forbade the use of horses by Christians or Jews, nor was it till the days of Ibrahim Pasha, that the prohibition was removed. To this day one often hears the story of how the Moslems of Damascus complained to Ibrahim that the insolence of the Christians was becoming so great that they even appeared in the streets on horseback, and, in reply, he coolly advised the malcontents to ride camels, if they wished to be mounted in a superior manner to the Christians (Mrs. Butcher's *Story of the Church in Egypt*, Vol. II, p. 371, n.). The rock-hewn mangers at which the donkeys fed are to be seen stretching along the foot of the frontage of the Garden Tomb. It is this long wide and shallow trough with its masonry partitions which has been regarded as "the channel along which the great stone closing the Saviour's tomb was rolled."

In *La Citez de Jherusalem*, a Norman-French tract describing the streets and religious establishments of Jerusalem at the time the city was captured from the Christians in A.D. 1187, the Asnerie is spoken of as "un grant manson," where the Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John had their stables, and where the pilgrims

[1] See above, p. 154.

whom the Saracens would not allow to enter the city found accommodation. In this connection it must be remembered that the Moslems demanded a "caphar," or tax of one gold byzant, for the admission of every pilgrim to the Holy City. Those who could not pay this sum had to wait outside the walls till some wealthier fellow-believer paid it for them. Thus, in A.D. 1035, when Robert, duke of Normandy, the father of William the Conqueror, came to Jerusalem on pilgrimage, he "found a crowd of needy pilgrims, too poor to pay the entrance money before the city gates. For each of these he paid a golden byzant" (see further Robinson's *Researches*, Vol. I, p. 397 *sq.*). We are told that "the Moslems admired his devotion and munificence, and an Emir caused all that he had paid for the pilgrims to be restored to him; but Robert immediately distributed it to the poor pilgrims, and made to the Moslems costly presents." "During his journey through Asia Minor he fell sick, and caused himself to be transported in a litter by Saracens. Meeting a Norman pilgrim, who was returning home and enquired if he had any message to send: 'Tell my people,' said he, 'that thou hast met me where I was borne of devils into Paradise.' He died on his way home, at the city of Nicea" (Robinson's *Researches*, Vol. I, pp. 397–8).

"The distinct traces of a large building" and "the springs of two arches cut into the rock" "on either side of the Garden Tomb entrance," as described in Rev. C. C. Dobson's communication to *The Times*, are remains of the Asnerie stables and its vaulted roof. On the outer edge of the above-mentioned mangers, and at regular intervals, the holes for the staples to which the donkeys were tied are clearly visible. The large stone to the right of the picture is dressed with "the diagonal tooling" peculiar to the Crusading architecture, but this cannot be distinguished in the print on page 136 of the *Weekly Times* for July 31st, 1924. This tooling is quite different from the slanting pick-marking seen on the face of the rock, and which is much more ancient.

The Asnerie possessed, as we have seen, its own place of interment. It is therefore very possible that it also had its own chapel and attendant clergy, though, as many of the pilgrims were clerics, resident priests may not have been deemed necessary. Of the chapel no trace has, as yet, been found.

During the siege of the city by the first Crusaders, Robert, Duke of Normandy, was encamped to the west of St. Stephen's and the

Asnerie. The region north and west of these two establishments is honey-combed with rock-tombs of different periods, Jewish, Roman and Byzantine. Sepulchres of Roman soldiers, with inscriptions beginning with the pagan formula "D.M." equivalent to "Deis Manibus," that is "To the Manes of the Gods," were discovered on the site of St. George's Cathedral, and in the premises of St. Stephen's are Byzantine tombs with Greek inscriptions and quotations from the Psalms, whilst to the west and south-west, mortuary chapels of Crusading times have been exposed. One of these with a magnificent mosaic floor on which was depicted Orpheus taming wild beasts is no longer visible, the mosaic being now in Constantinople; another, with a mosaic of beautifully executed representations of birds and flowers, is still on view in the basement of a house in this quarter. The Garden Tomb may originally have been one of two Jewish sepulchres situated side by side.[1] In the course of time, however, the partition between them was removed, the interior of the chambers greatly altered, first for use in Byzantine sepulture, and later on, in connection with the Asnerie stables.

About twenty-two years ago Mr. Beckholdt, the European caretaker of the Garden Tomb and premises, asked the writer of these notes to inspect some objects in pottery and in stone, which he had found whilst digging a pit which he pointed out. The most remarkable of these were three small mutilated and headless figures of men on horseback, carved out of "kakouli," a soft limestone, which, when taken fresh from its rock-bed, can easily be carved with a knife, but hardens with exposure to the air. One of these figures was that of the body of a powerful and saddled horse, on either side of which was the leg of a man wearing a pointed boot resembling those of the knights represented on the Bayeux tapestry. Another figure distinctly showed the eight-pointed cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem behind the rider's shoulders. These objects having been photographed, prints were sent to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and notes on the subject appeared in the *Q.S.*, 1903, pp. 250–280.

Returning to Jerusalem in 1920, after twelve years' absence, the present writer revisited most of the old familiar sites. He enquired

[1] Prof. Macalister states (*Q.S.*, 1907, p. 232): "It cannot be earlier than A.D. 300. The chronology is indicated by the architecture of the tomb, as compared with others that have been found unrifled and containing dateable objects."

at the Garden Tomb for the objects shown him by Beckholdt, and which included two or three limestone blocks cut in imitation of Absalom's Pillar, but both Beckholdt and the objects had vanished. A limestone model of a columbarium has since then been found, and photographed. This had evidently been suggested by the remains still to be seen in the "Peristereon Rock" not far south of Absalom's Pillar, and once mentioned by Josephus (*Wars*, Bk. V, ch. 12, par. 2) as one of the land-marks on the line of Titus' wall of circumvallation. As on November 10th, 1923, Prof. Brandenburg made the statement which became the subject of Mr. Dobson's article in *The Times* (July 24th), and also of the notice in the *Q.S.*, July, 1924, fresh copies of the objects found were again forwarded to the P.E.F. along with the picture of the new find. Since then Dr. Dalman, the well-known archaeologist and Semitic scholar, wrote to me on 16th July, 1924, as follows:—

"As late Danish Consul and Swedish Consul-General" at Jerusalem "I read with special interest what you write in the *Quarterly Statement* about Mr. Beckholdt's antiquities. He left Jerusalem at least four or five years before the war, going home to Denmark, and gave me, as Danish Consul, what was left of his things and what he did not care to take with him. He made models of kâkule limestone himself to sell them to visitors. Two models of Absalom's tomb from his hand are still in my possession." Thus far Dr. Dalman.

With this information before us we may, I think, safely assume that "the shrine of Cybele," or model of a columbarium, was a piece of Beckholdt's work and that it was thrown away as it was not sufficiently interesting to induce purchasers to acquire it.

Lastly, on the subject of columbaria. The following definition of "a columbarium" is from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary:—

"(*a*) A subterranean sepulchre, in the walls of which were niches for urns of ashes."

"(*b*) (plur.) The holes left in a wall of mason-work for the insertion of the ends of timbers—so called as resembling the niches of a pigeon-house."

Mr. Dobson, in his article in *The Times*, uses the word in the second sense, in my notes I use it in the first. The presence of a columbarium is a sure indication of a former Roman settlement in the vicinity. In 1840, two such columbaria dating from the time of Augusta were discovered near the Porta Latvia at Rome. One of these

is close to the Arch of Drusus on the Appian road. It is in the form of a long parallelogram and contains nine rows of pigeon-holes, and inscriptions recording the names of imperial palace officials from the time of Augustus to that of Nero (Brockhaus, *Conversations-Lexicon*).

In Southern Palestine there are many such columbaria in various degrees of preservation. Besides that above-mentioned, of which the remains exist in the Peristereon Rock, there is a fairly well preserved one in the valley running down southwards into the Kedron from the Mount of Olives and along the eastern side of Jebel Batn el-Hawa, the traditional Mount of Offence. Another well-preserved one is underneath the present "Howard's Home" building, another was found on the site of Pompey's Camp at Jebel el-Tor, just east of the railway station. There is one at Atura at the south foot of Tell el-Nesbeh on the road to Ramallah, also on the road to Hebron near the village of Kufin, now in ruins, to the west of Arrub. At Artouf, opposite the Deir Aban railway station, are remains of one, and at Beit Jibrin a large one containing 240 niches in six rows. I have heard of others in the hills north-west of Jerusalem, but have not myself been able to visit them.

In Transjordania also there are remains of columbaria. One in a magnificent state of preservation was discovered on the eastern slope of the Wady Sir by two members of Sir C. Warren's party in 1867. Their notes on the subject have not been published, but a good description with illustrations by the late Dr. Post, of Beyrout, may be read in the *Quarterly Statement* for 1888, p. 192 *sq.*

As regards the question of the durability of objects carved in limestone we must not forget that Prof. Macalister found a plaque of limestone with part of an agriculture calendar in ancient Hebrew characters at Gezar. Whether, however, the tablet was the soft "kakouli," or a harder material, I cannot say.

SOME NOTES ON THE NEW GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM GHŌR ES-ṢĀFI.

By Prof. Albrecht Alt, Leipzig.

The interesting Greek inscription from Ghōr es-Ṣāfi published by the Rev. J. Garrow Duncan in the *Q.S.*, January, 1924, p. 35 *sq.*, has not been interpreted as yet in a satisfactory manner. The following notes are intended to point out the true meaning of the very simple text in accordance with the rules of Palestinian epigraphy.

The first name (in the genitive) Αἰνίου seems to reproduce the Latin *Aenius* rather than the Greek Αἰνέας; *cf.* the inscription from Ḥaurān, Wetzstein, nr. 195 = Waddington, nr. 2295a, where Αἴν(ιος) has been restored by the editors of the *Publications of the Princeton Univ. Archaeol. Exped. to Syria* (Div. III, Sect. A, p. 339 *sq.*, nr. 731). The second name (in the genitive) Γοδέου which has provoked so many doubts and suggestions should not be altered at all; it is the well-known Nabataean (*i.e.*, Arabic) name *Gudaiy*, transcribed Γόδεος or Γόδαιος on four tomb-steles from Umm ej-Jemâl (*Princeton Univ. Archaeol. Exped.*, Div. III, Sect. A, p. 219 *sq.*, nr. 506, 507, 509, 513), a diminutive derived from *Gady*, Γάδιος.[1] Here in our inscription it may be either a second (indigenous) name of the deceased or the name of his father.

In the next lines the letters π' and δ' cannot be the initials of πεντήκοντα and δεκάτῃ; we must take them as numerical signs for 80 and 4 as in so many other inscriptions. The date of our text, Audnaios 4, 283 (if the unit is really γ), is to be referred without any hesitation to the era of the province of Arabia, 106 A.D., since Ghōr eṣ-Ṣāfi and its town, Zoara, are known to have belonged at first to the Nabataean kingdom, afterwards to the province of Arabia, later on to the province of Palaestina Tertia.[2] The Seleucid era, 312 B.C., as well as the so-called era of Pompey, about 64 B.C., and the era of Eleutheropolis, A.D. 200, would be completely out of place in this region. Thus, according to the era and the calendar of the province of Arabia, the date of our inscription is 20th December, A.D. 388, and every expert in Palestinian epigraphy will concede that, from the palaeographical point of view, the inscription fits very well with such a comparatively late period. That a Palestinian sepulchral inscription of this time should not show the distinct traces of a Christian provenance (παυσάμενος in our text is only an approximation to the Christian formula ἀναπαείς) is by no means astonishing; we know that Palestine, generally speaking, was not Christianised before the fourth and fifth century A.D.[3]

[1] Wetzstein, nr. 91 = Waddington, nr. 2070c, corrected by Dussaud and Macler, *Mission dans les régions déserts*, p. 294, nr. 165; *cf.* גדיך, Dussaud and Macler, *Voyage archéol. au Safâ*, p. 167 *sq.*, nr. 36.

[2] *Cf.* the literary testimonies collected by Brünnow, *Die Provincia Arabia*, III, p. 262 and p. 280, § 24.

[3] *Cf.*, *e.g.*, the somewhat later non-Christian grave-stones from Elusa collected in the present writer's *Griech. Inschriften der Palaestina Tertia*, p. 26 *sq.*, nr. 49–54, and *ibid.* p. 52 *sq.*

MOUNT GILBOA.

By G. J. H. Ovenden.

The following embodies notes made on two walking excursions to Mount Gilboa (Jebel Fuḳū'a) in July, 1923, when it was my good fortune to be attached to Dr. Clarence Fisher's Expedition which is excavating the neighbouring site of Beisan (Bethshean). Mr. A. Rowe, a member of this Expedition, accompanied me on the first trip and Dr. G. B. Gordon, Director of the University Museum, Philadelphia, which institution is responsible for the excavation, was my companion on the second journey.

Our camp was situated on the Plain of Beisan about half a mile east of the railway station and four miles east of the N.E. slopes of Gilboa. Leaving camp at sunrise, our route lay westward, skirting for a mile the north bank of the River Jalud, the largest of the many streams of this region, which flows eastwards between high sloping banks towards the Jordan Valley. A considerable Bedouin encampment is always in occupation of this part of the Plain, and the path we traversed is worn by them on their way to and from the village of Beisan. Evidence of extensive building in classical times is not wanting, as numerous fragments of old walls protrude above ground here and there, and at one place quite a number of limestone sarcophagi lay half-buried, some of which, when dug out, will probably be found to be inscribed. The whole district is now destitute of any buildings, but during the period of the prosperity of Beisan—Scythopolis as it then was—important villas occupied this area, which is on the highway from the Plain of Esdraelon to the Jordan Valley.

At about one mile from our camp the high banks of the river are spanned by an aqueduct of Turkish workmanship, called el-Kantarah, which is used to convey water in a north-easterly direction, and from which channels are tapped off by the Bedouins as required for irrigating their crops (*see* Fig. 1). This artificial water-course is fed from one of the streams rising at the foot of Gilboa and has no connection with the river which the aqueduct spans.

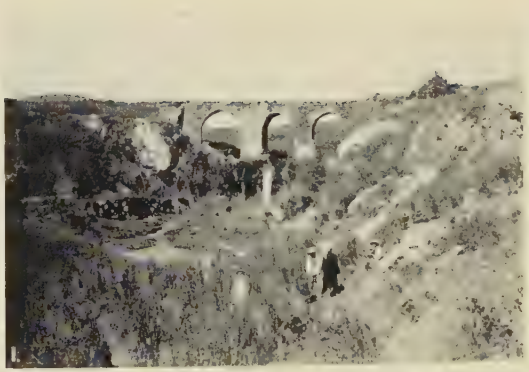
A little beyond this the river was sufficiently narrow to jump across. A further 2½ miles brought us to the spring called Ain el-Asy which has been regarded as one of the most delightfully clear springs in Palestine. At the source, its deepest part, one can see some 15 feet to the bottom. It is situated immediately at

the foot of the Gilboa slopes, and its banks, except for a small area of beach on the north side, are low and irregular limestone cliffs in which at one point on the south bank we noted a cave, but, owing to its being partly filled with water, the entrance was too low for access. After flowing for about 100 yards it is dammed across by an Arab mill and weir. Being some 30 feet wide it forms a most delightful and natural swimming bath, and is resorted to as such by the neighbouring Jewish Colony of Beit Ilfa. The water is decidedly salty to taste, and therefore is not used by the Arabs for drinking purposes, who prefer the sweeter, if murky, Jalud water. It is inhabited by small fish, water tortoises and crabs. Beneath the mill it flows as a substantial stream until it becomes merged in the Beisan swamp.

Leaving this delightful halting place, our road soon began to rise. It was for the most part a well defined track, and is shown on the P.E.F. map as an ancient highway leading up across the saddle of Gilboa, through the village of Fuku'a, thence down to Jenin. Instead of pursuing this road to the village, we struck off to the right about a third of the way up, where it winds through a long ravine, in order to make a bee-line for the summit. A short distance in this direction and there appears extensive evidence of quarrying, where strewn about are a number of unfinished sarcophagi. One of these is shown in Fig. 2. One may suppose that Gilboa supplied much of the limestone for building in this district.

Resting at this point, we enjoyed a splendid view eastward of the plain with the Acropolis of Beisan standing like a sentinel guarding the way to the Jordan Valley, with the Gilead hills beyond. To the north, Mount Tabor and the Galilean hills. Immediately below us, on the Plain, the Jewish Colony of Beit Ilfa, looking very trim with its fenced cultivated areas.

About half-way from the summit we halted again at a picturesque cave-dwelling, inhabited by a large family with their goats and chickens (Fig. 3). This no doubt was originally part of a quarry. From this point another path leads towards Fuku'a, but in order to reach the top we decided to strike up the steep face of the hill. Huge rocks outcrop in shelves or immense steps, making ascent in the hot sunshine very tedious. However, we reached it eventually. The highest point, which is some 2000 feet above the Plain, is crowned by a huge cairn or pile of loose stones, in shape like a flattened Martello tower. The original height of this structure would be difficult to estimate as the stones fallen from the



1. El-Kantarah. 2. Sarcophagus. 3. Cave Dwelling. 4. Summit of Mount Gilboa.

top lay around the base in profusion, but the exposed height was about 6 or 7 feet (*see* Fig. 4). It appeared to be a solid structure with no other features beyond its shape.

The prospect from this height is magnificent and although the atmosphere on the day of our visit was blurred to some extent by heat haze, the main features of this locality, immortalised by the Tragedy of Saul, could be well appreciated. The battle which resulted in Israel's defeat and Saul's death is believed by such authorities as Sir George Adam Smith and the late Principal William Miller to have taken place on the lower slopes of the hill, to the west of this highest peak, and in closer proximity to Ain Jalūd (Well of Harod) and Zerin (Jezreel). These identifications as well as that of Shunem (modern Solam) are generally accepted, but Aphek is disputed. Col. Conder's identification of this place as the modern village of Fuku'a, which is east of and only 200 feet from the summit of the hill, does not fit into the campaign at all since in the Bible narrative (I Samuel, xxix, 1[1]) Israel is stated to have camped on Gilboa by or near the fountain in Jezreel. Had the Philistines, who made a counter move to this, assembled at Fuku'a, they would have been established some hundreds of feet above the Israelites at the outset, a position which is quite at variance with the other places mentioned. The modern village of Fuleh is ruled out by Sir George Adam Smith as unlikely to be Aphek, because it is a move westward from Shunem, and slightly more distant from the nearest slopes of Gilboa; but such a move would not increase appreciably the distance from Jezreel which Israel occupied, and might be merely tactical in the matter of a choice of roads. In connection with this, also, Sir George Adam Smith suggests that the order of the place-names in the narrative of Samuel should be changed, and that Aphek should come first as the place where the Philistines gathered against Israel and then advanced on Shunem. This would to some extent obviate the objection to Fuleh, but on the other hand it entails an uphill-move on the opposite side of the valley which seems rather objectless. However this may be, one feels that Aphek must be somewhere on the Plain, and cannot be high up on Gilboa itself.

Time did not permit the extension of our journey and we returned to camp by the same route, arriving there about 4 p.m., the journey, at a leisurely rate, having taken about 11 hours.

[1] *See* also I Samuel, xxviii, 4.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Jerusalem, 1920–1922, being the records of the Pro-Jerusalem Council during the first two years of the Civil Administration. Edited for the Council by C. R. Ashbee, M.A., with a preface by Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem. 69 illustrations and plans. London: John Murray, 42s. net. 1924.

As we have already reviewed the first report of this most useful Society, it is here unnecessary to again dwell upon its general activities. The record before us shows that the Pro-Jerusalem Society is doing most essential work along lines in which the Palestine Administration is compelled to look for supplemental and voluntary assistance. It aims at the preservation of ancient monuments, and is expending much money and time on the mediaeval city walls and the citadel buildings. It has removed from the Jaffa gate the unsightly clock-tower, which was erected some years ago to commemorate the thirty-third year of the "auspicious reign" of the late Sultan Abdul el Hamid. It has enforced measures against the disfigurement of the city by ugly shop signs or unsuitable buildings. It has taken an active share in the naming of the streets—in the three official languages—according to historical suitability. The expenditure of the Society is about £200 per month, and the outline of urgent work needed to be done shows that the need for new members or donations is very urgent. The council of the Society is representative of all the religious and administrative interests in the city, but the membership is at present far too small—it should include the names of those all over the world who venerate the Holy City. The work of conservation here described consists chiefly in most urgent work in that most outstanding monument of Jerusalem, the Citadel—known to most travellers as the "Tower of David." The details of this work are fully illustrated by plans and photographs. The opening out of the rampart or sentinels' walk round the city walls was recorded in the former volume. The later repairs and developments are here illustrated.

There is a chapter describing the town-planning and "zoning" of the city, and another on proposed new "garden" suburbs. It is difficult to see how the inhabitants of this greatly extended Jerusalem expect to support themselves, unless the ominous marking out of large areas for "industrial workshops, factories, etc.," means that it is actually proposed to make the Holy City an industrial area!

The Rev. Père T. M. Abel contributes an interesting summary of the condition of the city of Jerusalem in the twelfth century with a map of the chief streets and buildings, and Mr. H. C. Luke, the late Assistant Governor of Jerusalem, contributes extracts from the diary of a Franciscan pilgrim in the sixteenth century, and an account of "The Christian Communities in the Holy Sepulchre."

The short paper on the ancient tiles of the Church of St. James is interesting, and there is, as an appendix, a "Bibliography of the Moslem Architecture of Syria and Palestine," by Mr. V. A. C. Creswell. We would suggest that there are a number of articles in the Encyclopaedias and Bible Dictionaries of more importance in a Bibliography than many of the ephemeral articles here mentioned.

The Pro-Jerusalem Society is exhibiting in the Palestine Pavilion of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley models of the Tabernacle and the Temple, etc. These are described several times a day, and the profits go to the Society.

E. W. G. M.

Gethsémani. By P. Gaudence Orfali, O.F.M. 32 pp., with ten figures in the text and XXIII full page plates. Paris: Auguste Picard, 1924.

This volume gives a detailed and well illustrated account of the ruins of the two churches successively discovered by the Franciscans to the south of the Garden of Gethsemane, viz.: the Church of the Saviour, erected by the Syrians early in the XIIth century, and the Church of the Agony or the Prayer, which is described by St. Sylvia of Aquitaine in 385 A.D. as "an elegant church," and is referred to by other writers in the IVth century. The latter building was destroyed by the Persians (614 A.D.). Of each church enough has been found to show the ground plans. The church of the Saviour, discovered in 1909, was 35 yards long by 26 yards broad, with three aisles divided by two rows of three columns, each aisle

terminating in a rounded apse. In front of the central apse was a choir some ten yards long, approached by three steps, surrounded by an iconostasis, in the centre of which was a small area of bare rock marking the site of Our Lord's Prayer. We know from pilgrim records that similar projections existed in each side apse. The general construction of the church was poor, and the surviving pavement of mixed flagstones and mosaic is of very indifferent workmanship.

After the war it was the intention of the Franciscans to rebuild this church, but when commencing to do so they came upon the foundations of the more ancient and far more important building, the mosaic flooring of which was more than 3 feet lower than that of the later building. Curiously enough, the builders in the XIIth century constructed their church with an orientation different from the earlier one—E.S.E. instead of E.N.E.—so that the axes of the two buildings lie at an angle across each other, and the XIIth century church, though larger, was superimposed upon only half the area of the original church. This is well shown in Plan A.

The IVth century church is a most interesting building, rectangular in shape, 24 yards by 18 yards, with walls 26 inches thick. There are three aisles divided off by two rows of columns—seven and two semi-columns in each row. The capitals (see fig. 7) were Corinthian and similar to those in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. There are three semicircular apses, as in the later church, and at the east end of the central aisle and extending into the central apse there was an area of bare rock, rising 15 inches above the floor level, 9 yards long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards broad.

Chapter III gives a full account of the historical references to these churches, and the latter half of the volume is devoted to some good plates. Coloured illustrations of the mosaic pavements are here reproduced and also the remains of a IVth century fresco showing the face of an angel. There are a number of excellent photographs of the ruins and careful drawings of architectural details of the ancient church. These must have been of value when—after much delay due to religious controversy—the building was re-erected recently. The volume is one of permanent value and we have to thank the donor, the Rev. Andrew Egan, O.F.M. of the Commissariat of the Holy Land, for this welcome addition to our library.

E. W. G. M.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Philadelphia University Museum*, always a highly attractive publication, and produced, as the title-page runs, "for Art, for Science, for Civilization," is now of outstanding interest for its articles on the Museum's excavations at Beth-Shean. The issue of March, 1922, contains a summary of the results to date—chiefly Byzantine and Arab. In that of December, 1923, Dr. Fisher gives a preliminary account of the Egyptian discoveries. There were stelae of Seti I and Ramses II, with a seated statue of Ramses III, all of local basalt. The first of these, belonging to the very beginning of Seti's reign, tells how a messenger reached the king from Beth-Shean with the news that Hamath,[1] together with Pella (a few miles off, across the Jordan), had laid siege to the sister-city of Rehob. "The division of Ra was sent to occupy Beth-Shean itself, and that of Amen to take active operations against Hamath. At the same time the division of Sutekh was sent north-west into the southern foothills of the Lebanon to Yenoam." Thus three of the four divisions are those employed by his son Ramses II in the battle of Kadesh, and Dr. Fisher suggests that Seti left the Ptah-division to hold Megiddo and the road to Egypt, and, while making a demonstration in the north-west against the Hittites to avoid any counter-raid, threw his main army eastward. Seti was, as he says, completely victorious, and it is possible (as Father Vincent has suggested) that his stela at esh-Shihāb was erected to mark a stage or perhaps the limit of his campaign.

The stela of Ramses II is not less important in that, "casually tucked away" in the midst of a flowery poetic eulogy of himself, we have "a simple statement that Ramses used Semites in the building of his name-city in the Delta." Dr. Fisher asks: "Have we not here at last that long sought for confirmation of the biblical record of the labour of the children of Israel in the land of Egypt, when they were placed under task-masters to "build for Pharaoh the store-cities Pithom and Ramses?" Nor is this all. There is "sufficient proof that the town had remained in Egyptian hands practically from 1313 to 1167 B.C.," and there are indications of a great conflagration, somewhat later, which points to some conspicuous change in its history. Dr. Fisher conjectures that it was caused by David, *c.* 1000 B.C. It is also noteworthy that

[1] Father Vincent suggests el-Ḥammi on the Yarmuk (*Rev. Bib.*, 1924, p. 427, *n.*).

the signs of an "Israelite" occupation are wanting: we pass, archaeologically, from the XIXth dynasty to the Seleucid era. The explanation may be that the Israelites (of the Davidic age), when they took possession of the city, installed themselves in the Egyptian buildings, a view which, it may be added, Father Vincent considers probable (*Revue Biblique*, July, p. 426).

In any event, the discovery of these Egyptian remains is the most remarkable and welcome that we have had to chronicle for some time past. The Philadelphian Museum is to be congratulated upon the success of its excavations—we have passed over other "finds," less striking for our present purpose—and the thanks of all scholars are due to Dr. Fisher for the account so promptly published, and for two admirable photographs of the stelae, pending the complete record, which will appear in due course. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the significance of the new information. The depth of Egyptian influence will come as a surprise to those who thought, from the Amarna Letters, that Egypt had lost her Asiatic possessions. It is evident that the pro-Egyptian party continued to be strong, and that the enemy in the north, increasingly stronger—for the subsequent treaty of Ramses II with the Hittites was somewhat of a compromise—had not flooded Palestine so successfully as had been believed. The Amarna Letters themselves show how the foe seized the trade routes, and how the plain of Jezreel was the centre of military activity, but just as they, too, indicate that the Egyptians won a victory, though perhaps not a very satisfactory one,[1] so we may magine a ding-dong struggle, extending over a number of years, in which now Egypt and now her enemy gained an advantage.

Again, while we already knew of Asiatic fugitives in Egypt, the stela of Ramses II now makes us ask, more urgently, whether we are to suppose that the Asiatics whom he employed upon his cities were men who had but recently gone down into Egypt to escape the turmoil and famine in Palestine, or were they, as the biblical narrative would suggest, the descendants of men who had taken refuge there two or more centuries previously? And finally, if Ramses II be the Pharaoh of the Oppression, and the Exodus an event in the succeeding reign, can we reconcile the picture of Palestine that is given us by these monuments and other external vidence with the impression we gain as we read the biblical

[1] *Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. ii, p. 313.

narratives and their account of the conquest and the settlement? The work of excavation, it should be noticed, is thus placing the old familiar problems in a new light; and the question is not, Is such and such a biblical statement confirmed or refuted? but, What new picture can we draw of the history of Palestine and of those vicissitudes which give the land a permanent interest? It most unfortunately happens that as the evidence accumulates there is too widespread a tendency to indulge in ingenious and clever combinations where certainty is at present unattainable. There is a very great deal which must remain uncertain and doubtful—even where some important issues are at stake; but there is also a great deal which can be accepted as settled—and here the issues are often not less important.

For the present the Egyptian discoveries at Beth-Shean are of outstanding importance, both for what they comprise, and for what follows from them, and we shall eagerly await further information.

Writing in the same Journal on the joint excavations of the British Museum and the Philadelphian Museum at Ur, Dr. G. B. Gordon remarks that the discovery of Nebuchadrezzar's temple shows that he did not restore the old one, but completely changed its ancient character. "The effect of these changes of plan is to substitute for a crowded complex of buildings, where only a private ritual was possible, an open temple suitable for and therefore presumably intended for public worship." "A new element of congregational service" was added—"the public was to attend and participate in the service." At once, as Dr. Gordon remarks, we are reminded of the Story of the Three Children, and the order that the Jews were to fall down and worship Nebuchadrezzar's golden image: "such an innovation (and the legend must have had some historical background to give it probability) is precisely what we should deduce from the archaeological evidence—that Nebuchadrezzar introduced a new plan of building to accommodate a new form of worship."

In the *Museum Journal* of March, 1924, Mr. Leonard Woolley gives an account of the very remarkable discoveries at Tell el-Obeid, namely, fine copper reliefs of bulls, temple decoration (dated in the fifth millennium B.C., illustrating farm scenes: milking of cows, straining and storing of some liquid, etc.), and a columned

portico, which "revolutionizes our ideas of Babylonian architecture." Not the least interesting object is the Bull of Heaven as represented on a steatite bowl, inlaid in shell, found in the temple of the Moon-god (*c.* 2600 B.C.); in the bull's forehead is the crescent moon. Besides this there are articles on Arabian art (G. B. Gordon), Greek vases (Eleanor F. Rambo), and numerous notes by Mr. Legrain, etc.

In the July number of the *Revue Biblique* Father Abel continues his study of the topography of the Maccabaean campaigns, the topics dealt with in the present instalment being Bacchides at Bezetha, the site of Capharsalama, the "Day of Nicanor" at Adasa, and the death of Judas Maccabaeus at the battle of Berea. He also discusses a mediaeval French inscription found at Acre. Archaeology is represented by Father Vincent's articles on the *Ṣinnōr*, mentioned at the capture of Jerusalem (2 Sam. v, 8), Palestinian archaeology during 1923, and "Jerusalem Gleanings." In the first of these he replies successfully enough to the criticisms of Dalman and of Albright; in the last he refers to some recent soundings near St. Étienne. Folk-lore is represented by Father Jaussen's collection of miscellaneous beliefs concerning the "evil eye."

We have already referred to the exhaustive work by P. Girolamo Golubovich, *Biblioteca Bio-Bibliografica della Terra Santa e dell'Oriente*, Francescano (Collegio di S. Bonaventura). This elaborate undertaking has now reached its fourth volume, which covers the years 1333–1345, and the fact that this alone runs to 460 pages (excluding a triple index of 40 pages) is a proof of the conscientious labour of the author. The completeness of the information, the many excerpts, and the numerous references of topographical and other interest, give these volumes a real value to students of the mediaeval east.

The fourth volume of the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society* (iv, 1–2) contains, besides a philological article by Mr. David Yellin, a valuable study by Dr. T. Canaan on "Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine" (84 pages). As readers of the *Q.S.* are aware, this is a subject to which the P.E.F. has, throughout its career, devoted a great deal of attention, and

there is a really immense amount of material in the pages of the *Q.S.* dealing directly or indirectly with the superstitions and rather less orthodox beliefs and practices that prevail to a varying degree in Palestine. The importance of the study for many fundamental problems of comparative religion and primitive belief is recognised on all hands, and it is a matter of particular interest that there is found to be a vast layer of ancient usage underlying the Mohammedan veneer. Just as Beisan, for example, has retained with slight change its ancient name of Beth-Shan (or Shean), and the Hellenistic name Scythopolis has passed away, together with all that strange exotic culture of the Greek and Roman ages, so the land of Palestine at the present day reveals much that illumines or supplements the religious and related ideas of ancient days, and invaluable light is thrown upon the mental texture of the first millennium B.C. and earlier. A certain "way of thinking" has persisted through all time, and, as we read the bible story and follow the history of Palestine under Islam, we come to realize that the canvas upon which the history was unfolded and religions had their ebb and flow, remained in many essential features unchanged. Dr. Canaan's study (as yet incomplete) is therefore a welcome addition to the various researches of Curtiss, Jaussen and others, the more especially as a Palestinian himself, with a full knowledge of native life and custom, he has taken the trouble—all too rare—to acquaint himself with what has been written on the subject, and therefore presents a scholarly and critical treatment. Students of religion and folk-lore will be glad to know of this work; for example, he points out that in the neighbourhood of some saints only young children are buried, a custom which of course recalls the old practice illustrated at the High Place of Gezer (p. 8, note). The present instalment deals with sites and types of sanctuaries (the word is used in the widest sense), their structure and contents (buildings, tombs, trees, caves, heaps of stones, rocks).

In No. 3 of the same journal there is a large variety of articles, and the Palestinian Oriental Society is to be congratulated upon the place which it has so quickly won for itself by its work. The South of Palestine, as represented in the mosaic map of Madeba, is investigated by Father Abel, who makes several new and important identifications. The measuring of the Moabites (2 Sam. viii, 2) is discussed by S. Tolkowsky. Mr. Abinoam Yellin has unearthed a Genizah fragment relating to a veritable Karaite romance in

Jerusalem. Father Dhorme maintains that the Habiru of the Amarna Letters are the same as the Sa-Gaz—a natural view—and concludes that the name means "allies," and has no connexion with "Hebrew."[1] On the other hand, the Habiru are indigenes rising against Egyptian domination; and they freed Palestine and prepared the way for the Hebrews. Like the equally controverted problem of the Exodus Father Dhorme's certainly very clever little study illustrates the risks of ingenious combinations of data of very diverse origin. Prof. Albright, dealing with Egypt and the early history of the Negeb, covers a large field, throwing out numerous brilliant guesses. He, it may be noticed, equates the Habiru with the Hebrews, and supposes that the latter joined forces with the Israelites under Joshua, and saved him the necessity of conquering those parts of the land already occupied by them. Prof. Albright is always so ready to reconsider his views that we are glad to think that some of his paradoxical suggestions need not be taken as final. For ourselves, we find it impossible to believe that the archaeological data permit the extraordinarily precise conclusions as to the period of this or the other event (*e.g.*, the fall of Jericho not later than the 15th cent. B.C.), and readers cannot be too earnestly warned that where so much depends upon the evidence of the composite biblical narratives, a very careful preliminary criticism of the latter is imperative.

To readers of the *Q.S.*, the most interesting article in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, July, will be Dr. Gardiner's reply to Prof. Naville's detailed criticism of his original study on "The Geography of the Exodus." It is notoriously a subject upon which controversy is endless. But upon some points of detail an advance can be registered, *e.g.*, that Tell er-Reṭābah cannot be Heroonpolis because it shows no sign of a Roman occupation and that the ancient Hyksos site of Avaris must be sought at or in the direction of Pelusium. On the whole, it seems safest to regard the purely Egyptian data as being inconclusive, and the purely biblical data as standing in need of a much more careful criticism than Prof. Naville has been able to devote to them. Combinations based upon selections from the two groups are the more apt to be precarious; and the absence of a methodical treatment of the biblical evidence

[1] An objection to this is that we find *ib-ri-ia* "companions" in No. cxxvi, 16, and that the Assyrian has no *kh* (*ḫ*) in the root.

really vitiates much of the present work upon the earlier history of Palestine. A very important article by Mr. A. Lucas, formerly Director of the Chemical Department, Egypt, deals with "Mistakes in chemical matters frequently made in archaeology"; it is a contribution which will be welcomed by all. Mr. Sidney Smith deals with the location of Ḳizzuwadna in the Hittite texts, arguing in favour of his view that it lay on the Mediterranean and not, as has otherwise been urged, on the Black Sea. The usual invaluable summary of Egyptological literature is in this number, by Mr. H. I. Bell, and deals with Graeco-Roman Egypt; Papyri (1922–23).

In the *American Journal of Archaeology*, xxviii, 2, Mr. F. Melian Stawell makes some "suggestions towards an interpretation of the Minoan scripts." The article, which is of interest for its contribution to the problem of the alphabet itself, is a clever attempt to explain the signs from the Greek or Aegean side. His view that the Minoan scripts are to be read as Greek will, he foresees, conciliate some scholars and repel others, but his theory is to be judged on its merits. A feature of his essay is that he allows the possibility of conflation, and points out how the ox-head and the goat-head could both result in an A, and that while the former in Semitic gives us *'a* (*'aleph*), the latter in Greek (*αἴξ*), leads to the same result. The Semitic *ḳōph* may have arisen from a Cretan head-sign (frontal view), and the word suggested is *κεφαλή* "head," whence the Semitic name. The strange *ṣade* (צ), which has no known meaning in Semitic, is derived from the Cretan sign for an adze or chipping-tool, the name for which may have been *ξυστήρ*. So also the *'ain* (ע), "eye" comes from the Cretan pictograph, and it is observed that all the regular Greek words for "eye" begin with *o* (*e.g.*, *ὀφθαλμός*). In this way Mr. Stawell finds provisional values for various Minoan signs and ventures upon an interpretation of some of the seals, deciphering, for example, in one case, no less a name than *knōsŏs*, the famous Cnossus. The number contains, apart from articles on purely classical subjects, the usual invaluable summaries of archaeological literature, and a useful biography.

Attention may be called to the interesting series of pamphlets issued by the German Society for Palestinian research, under the general heading of *Das Land der Bibel* and edited by Prof. G. Hölscher. A list of some of these is given elsewhere (p. 160); and it will be

seen that they appeal to a wide circle. A valuable study by Dr. Peter Thomsen on the Roman milestones of the provinces of Syria, Arabia, and Palestine, reprinted from the *Z.D.P.V.*, will be highly appreciated as a guide to the geography of the Roman period. The evidence is very carefully arranged and there are useful maps. To him are also due summaries of the literature on Palestinian topography—a handy conspectus which many will be glad to consult (*Z.D.P.V.*, 1918).

The *Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* (1924, Parts I and II) has passed into the editorial care of Prof. Hugo Gressmann, well-known for his interest in Palestinian archaeology and antiquities. A special feature is the greater attention paid to British scholarship, and we are glad to note that the excavations of the P.E.F. at Jerusalem are carefully summarized. The journal, an international one, has broadened its basis, and has the deserved reputation of being the best Old Testament periodical in existence. In the present issue, apart from articles on the O.T. literature and criticism, there are interesting discussions of the pillars, Jachin and Boaz, of the bearing of the Hittite (Boghaz-keui) texts upon certain Syrian topographical questions, a clever attempt to identify Tidal, Abraham's contemporary with the Hittite Tud'alia, and various other miscellaneous studies. The new editor's article, on the tasks of Old Testament research, is of special interest as an indication of "a certain liveliness" in the field of ancient Oriental scholarship, and a striving towards a new position which, it is safe to say, will differ as much from the ordinary "conservative" as from that of the ordinary "moderate" criticism. The bearing of archaeology upon biblical problems is one of the characteristic features of the modern trend in Old Testament study, as Gressmann has always recognized—and Palestinian archaeology has a great part to play in the future and needs all the encouragement it can enlist.

Mr. Carleton Noyes in *The Genius of Israel* (Cambridge, U.S.A.) attempts an interpretation rather than a history of Israel. His aim has been "to re-create the people and the civilization of which large portions of the Old Testament are the fragmentary but immensely engaging record." The book has for its sub-title "a reading of Hebrew scriptures prior to the Exile," and the author points out in his preface that "it was in the centuries before

the Exile that the character of Israel received its special mould." Taking his stand upon a careful reading of the background of biblical history, the geographical and social conditions, and the stormy events in the Ancient Near East, he has written a running, easy account, without references and footnotes, and succeeds in presenting an intelligent and interesting story. As he himself admits, "in a field where experts are so little in accord, I cannot hope to have avoided errors both of direct statement and of inference. Certainty of fact here seems impossible to attain and notably for the earlier periods, new archaeological discoveries may any day compel changes in currently accepted views." We ourselves prefer to appreciate the book for the spirit in which it is written, and its effort "to catch the spirit of things, as they moulded and expressed Israel's genius"; and we may draw a distinction between the attempt to rekindle interest in the Old Testament narrative and the more intricate discussion of historical facts. Such books as these, in common with the general interest aroused by discoveries in Egypt, Crete and elsewhere, combine to attract intelligent attention to the greatest of all books; and this is what is first needed, irrespective of our differences among ourselves as regards the more complicated problems of history, archaeology and the development of ancient religion.

S. A. C.

TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW AND ARABIC CONSONANTS.

HEBREW.

Hebrew.	English.	Hebrew.	English.
א	’	כ ך	kh
ב	b	ל	l
ב	bh	מ ם	m
ג	g	נ ן	n
ג	gh	ס	s
ד	d	ע	‘
ד	dh	פ ף	p
ה	h	פ ף	f
ו	v, w	צ ץ	z
ז	z	ק	k
ח	h	ר	r
ט	t	ש	sh
י	y	ש	s
כ ך	k	ת	t
		ת	th

ARABIC.

Arabic.	English.		Arabic.	English.
ا	’		ض	d
ب	b		ط	t
ت	t		ظ	tz
ث	th		ع	‘
ج	g	or j in Syrian Arabic.	غ	gh
ح	h		ف	f
خ	kh		ق	k
د	d		ك	k
ذ	dh		ل	l
ر	r		م	m
ز	z		ن	n
س	s		ه	h
ش	sh		و	w
ص	z		ي	y

Long vowels marked thus :—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(*Post free to Members*)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

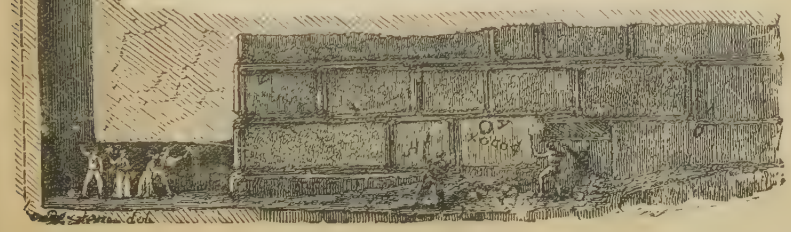
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

JANUARY, 1923.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S
NILE STEAMER SERVICES.

CAIRO. ASSUAN. HALFA.

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

Fares:

ASSUAN and BACK.

Twenty Days' Voyage - - - - £70.
Fourteen Days' Voyage - - - £56.

HALFA and BACK.

Twenty-seven Days' Voyage - - £100.

DAHABEAHS and PRIVATE STEAMERS for HIRE.

PROGRAMME of Season's Arrangements for **THE NILE** and **PALESTINE** on application.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Money Supplied and Exchanged. Independent Tickets issued for any Journey. Baggage Insured, Stored and Forwarded.

THOS. COOK & SON,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, and BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 3*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Bound in cloth 4*s.* Postage 3*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal* 8*vo, bound in cloth, with maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106–1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).
For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

(*) Denotes Members of the Executive Committee.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
J. R. BARLOW, ESQ.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. CANON BONNEY, SC.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
LORD EUSTACE CECIL.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
*COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S. (*Hon. Treas.*).
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
*STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
*REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
*PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
REV. PÈRE GERMER DURAND.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
*SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
*THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
*H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., M.A., F.S.A. (*Chairman of the Executive Committee*).
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
REV. PROF. ARTHUR C. HEADLAM, D.D.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
*D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
*LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.
T. E. LAWRENCE, ESQ., C.B., D.S.O.
PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.
SAMUEL LLOYD, ESQ.
THE BISHOP OF LONDON.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, ESQ.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
*E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ. (*Hon. Sec.*).
JAMES MELROSE, ESQ.
*ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, ESQ.
JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., F.S.A., C.V.O.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE, D.S.O., R.E.

General Committee—(*continued*).

The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
*The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
*Brig.-Gen. E. M. Paul, C.B., R.E.
*Francis William Percival, Esq., F.S.A.
*Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Prof. H. Porter, D.D.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
*Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
*Rev. Prof. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., D.Litt.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
R. Storrs, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P., *of Jerusalem.*
*Rev. P. N. Waggett.
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
*General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. Hall, Esq., D.Litt., M.A., F.S.A.

Colonel Sir Charles Close.
S. A. Cook, Esq.
Rev. Canon Dalton.
Prof. A. C. Dickie.
Sir Arthur Evans.
Hon. Everard Feilding.
D. G. Hogarth, Esq.
Lt.-Col. E. M. Jack.
Dr. E. W. G. Masterman.
Robert L. Mond, Esq.
Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.
Brig.-General E. M. Paul.
F. W. Percival, Esq.
Prof. Flinders Petrie.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
Rev. Prof. Sayce.
Rev. P. N. Waggett.
General Sir Chas. Warren.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 449, Strand.
Hon. Treasurer—Col. Sir Charles Close, F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. Masterman, M.D.
Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.
Editor—Stanley A. Cook, Litt.D.
Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.
Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, a yearly part of the (quarto) Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

Scale 1 : 168,960 or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to a Mile.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. Postage 6d. extra. Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Cloth bound 4s., Postage 3d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., etc.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 3s. 6d., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The Wilderness of Zin: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

REPRINT OF THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

(Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.)

A limited edition of this Map, which has for some time been out of print, has been reprinted. As this has been reproduced less expensively than the original edition, without title page and portfolio, the Committee are able to offer it at **50/-** the set of twenty-four sheets. Subscriber's price, **42/-**

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(*Post free to Members.*)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

APRIL, 1923.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.

HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT TICKETS.—Cook's Tickets are available all over the World, either for simple journeys or the most complex Tours, and give special facilities with regard to break of journey and conveyance of luggage. Interpreters, in uniform, are in attendance at principal stations and seaports to render assistance to holders of Cook's Tickets.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—Accommodation can be secured in advance at any class of hotel all over the world, from single bedrooms to suites of apartments, on any floor, with whatever aspect may be desired. "En pension" terms arranged for an extended stay.

INCLUSIVE INDEPENDENT TRAVEL.—The acme of travel without trouble is attained by the above method. By it the traveller journeys with absolute independence, but with every detail arranged beforehand, and practically every expenditure provided for. Write for prospectus.

OCEAN TRAVEL.—Passage tickets are issued at lowest rates to all parts of the world. Cook's Ocean Sailing List, published monthly, may be had at any of their Offices.

SELECT ESCORTED TOURS.—Select Parties frequently leave London in charge of experienced Representatives (not in uniform) for well-planned tours to the chief countries in Europe, also to Palestine, Egypt, Algeria, and all parts of the world, according to season, at fares which include all necessary expenses.

"POPULAR" HOLIDAY TOURS.—These tours provide for travel tickets and hotel expenses at moderate and inclusive fares and are arranged to all parts of Europe for any period. Local excursions and meals *en route* are included in the fare.

COURIER SERVICE TO ALL PARTS.

PLEASURE CRUISES.—Summer and Winter Cruises by specially appointed steamers of the P. & O., Orient, Royal Mail, B. & N., and other first-class lines are organized throughout the year.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, BAGGAGE AND INSURANCE.—Foreign Moneys exchanged at most advantageous rates. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the World. Baggage insured, collected, stored and forwarded.

MOTOR-COACH TOURS.—In the British Isles, at inclusive fares. Private automobiles supplied for any journey or tour desired.

AERIAL TRAVEL.—Tickets issued for advertised flights by the principal companies. Aeroplanes provided for special journeys on the shortest notice.

THOS. COOK & SON,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894–1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898–1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902–5 AND 1907–9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106–1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII: "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902–1905 and 1907–1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867–1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894–1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and
Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

(*) Denotes Members of the Executive Committee.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
J. R. BARLOW, ESQ.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. CANON BONNEY, SC.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
LORD EUSTACE CECIL.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
*COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S. (*Hon. Treas.*).
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
*STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
*REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
*PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
*SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
*THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
*H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., M.A., F.S.A. (*Chairman of the Executive Committee*).
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
*D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
*LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.
T. E. LAWRENCE, ESQ., C.B., D.S.O.
PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.
SAMUEL LLOYD, ESQ.
THE BISHOP OF LONDON.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, ESQ.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
*E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ. (*Hon. Sec.*).
JAMES MELROSE, ESQ.
*ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, ESQ.
JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., F.S.A., C.V.O.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE, D.S.O., R.E.

General Committee—(*continued*).

The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
*The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
*Brig.-Gen. E. M. Paul, C.B., R.E.
*Francis William Percival, Esq., F.S.A.
*Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
*Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
*Rev. Prof. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., D.Litt.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
R. Storrs, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P., *of Jerusalem.*
*Rev. P. N. Waggett.
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
*General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. Hall, Esq., D.Litt., M.A., F.S.A.

Colonel Sir Charles Close.
S. A. Cook, Esq.
Rev. Canon Dalton.
Prof. A. C. Dickie.
Sir Arthur Evans.
Hon. Everard Feilding.
D. G. Hogarth, Esq.
Lt.-Col. E. M. Jack.
Dr. E. W. G. Masterman.
Robert L. Mond, Esq.
Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.
Brig.-General E. M. Paul.
F. W. Percival, Esq.
Prof. Flinders Petrie.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
Rev. Prof. Sayce.
Rev. P. N. Waggett.
General Sir Chas. Warren.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 449, Strand.
Hon. Treasurer—Col. Sir Charles Close, F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. Masterman, M.D.
Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.
Editor—Stanley A. Cook, Litt.D.
Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.
Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, a yearly part of the (quarto) Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

Scale 1 : 168,960 or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to a Mile.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. Postage 6d. extra. Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d., Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., etc.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The Wilderness of Zin: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

REPRINT OF THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

(Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.)

A limited edition of this Map, which has for some time been out of print, has been reprinted. As this has been reproduced less expensively than the original edition, without title page and portfolio, the Committee are able to offer it at **50/-** the set of twenty-four sheets. Subscriber's price, **42/-**

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(*Post free to Members.*)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

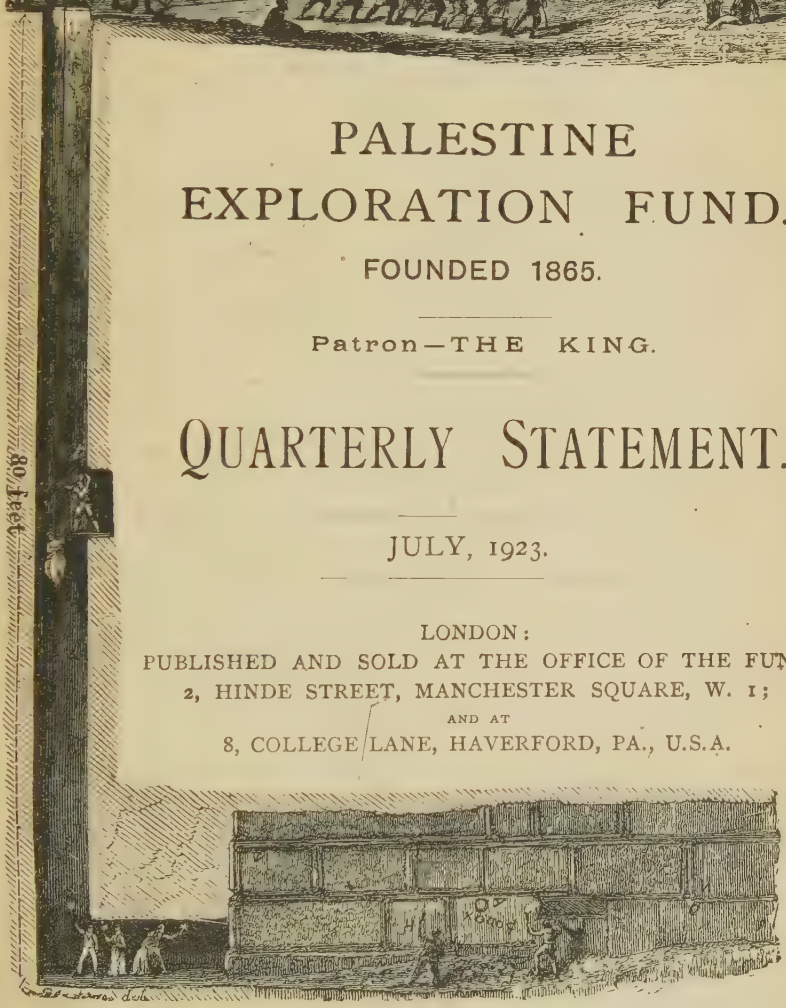
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

JULY, 1923.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT TICKETS.—Cook's Tickets are available all over the World, either for simple journeys or the most complex Tours, and give special facilities with regard to break of journey and conveyance of luggage. Interpreters, in uniform, are in attendance at principal stations and seaports to render assistance to holders of Cook's Tickets.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—Accommodation can be secured in advance at any class of hotel all over the world, from single bedrooms to suites of apartments, on any floor, with whatever aspect may be desired. "En pension" terms arranged for an extended stay.

INCLUSIVE INDEPENDENT TRAVEL.—The acme of travel without trouble is attained by the above method. By it the traveller journeys with absolute independence, but with every detail arranged beforehand, and practically every expenditure provided for. Write for prospectus.

OCEAN TRAVEL.—Passage tickets are issued at lowest rates to all parts of the world. Cook's Ocean Sailing List, published monthly, may be had at any of their Offices.

SELECT ESCORTED TOURS.—Select Parties frequently leave London in charge of experienced Representatives (not in uniform) for well-planned tours to the chief countries in Europe, also to Palestine, Egypt, Algeria, and all parts of the world, according to season, at fares which include all necessary expenses.

"POPULAR" HOLIDAY TOURS.—These tours provide for travel tickets and hotel expenses at moderate and inclusive fares and are arranged to all parts of Europe for any period. Local excursions and meals *en route* are included in the fare.

COURIER SERVICE TO ALL PARTS.

PLEASURE CRUISES.—Summer and Winter Cruises by specially appointed steamers of the P. & O., Orient, Royal Mail, B. & N., and other first-class lines are organized throughout the year.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, BAGGAGE AND INSURANCE.—Foreign Moneys exchanged at most advantageous rates. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the World. Baggage insured, collected, stored and forwarded.

MOTOR-COACH TOURS.—In the British Isles, at inclusive fares. Private automobiles supplied for any journey or tour desired.

AERIAL TRAVEL.—Tickets issued for advertised flights by the principal companies. Aeroplanes provided for special journeys on the shortest notice.

THOS. COOK & SON,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÁDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary 1865–1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106–1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).
For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., F.S.A.
Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)
REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.
LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., C.B.E.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES MARSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.
F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.
REV. P. N. WAGGETT.
GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
J. R. BARLOW, ESQ.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. CANON BONNEY, SC.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.

General Committee—(*continued*).

T. E. Lawrence, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
Prof. M. Lidzbarski.
Samuel Lloyd, Esq.
The Bishop of London.
W. Holdsworth Lunn, Esq.
Rt. Rev. R. MacInnes, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
Colonel A. M. Mantell, R.E.
James Melrose, Esq.
Claude J. Goldsmid-Montefiore, Esq.
John Murray, Esq., F.S.A., C.V.O.
Colonel Stewart F. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.E.
The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
R. Storrs, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P., *of Jerusalem.*
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, a yearly part of the (quarto) Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

Scale 1 : 168,960 or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to a Mile.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. Postage 6d. extra. Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d., Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., etc.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The Wilderness of Zin: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

REPRINT OF THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

(Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.)

A limited edition of this Map, which has for some time been out of print, has been reprinted. As this has been reproduced less expensively than the original edition, without title page and portfolio, the Committee are able to offer it at **50/-** the set of twenty-four sheets. Subscriber's price, **42/-**

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(*Post free to Members.*)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

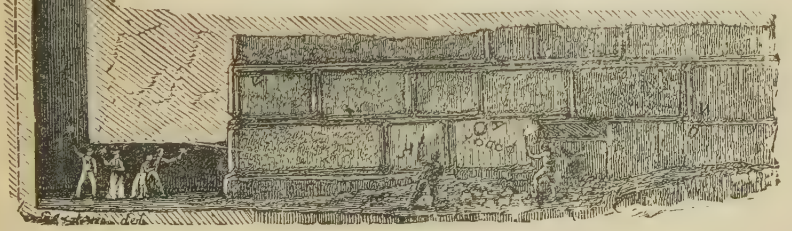
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

OCTOBER, 1923.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT TICKETS.—Cook's Tickets are available all over the World, either for simple journeys or the most complex Tours, and give special facilities with regard to break of journey and conveyance of luggage. Interpreters, in uniform, are in attendance at principal stations and seaports to render assistance to holders of Cook's Tickets.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—Accommodation can be secured in advance at any class of hotel all over the world, from single bedrooms to suites of apartments, on any floor, with whatever aspect may be desired. "En pension" terms arranged for an extended stay.

INCLUSIVE INDEPENDENT TRAVEL.—The acme of travel without trouble is attained by the above method. By it the traveller journeys with absolute independence, but with every detail arranged beforehand, and practically every expenditure provided for. Write for prospectus.

OCEAN TRAVEL.—Passage tickets are issued at lowest rates to all parts of the world. Cook's Ocean Sailing List, published monthly, may be had at any of their Offices.

SELECT ESCORTED TOURS.—Select Parties frequently leave London in charge of experienced Representatives (not in uniform) for well-planned tours to the chief countries in Europe, also to Palestine, Egypt, Algeria, and all parts of the world, according to season, at fares which include all necessary expenses.

"POPULAR" HOLIDAY TOURS.—These tours provide for travel tickets and hotel expenses at moderate and inclusive fares and are arranged to all parts of Europe for any period. Local excursions and meals *en route* are included in the fare.

COURIER SERVICE TO ALL PARTS.

PLEASURE CRUISES.—Summer and Winter Cruises by specially appointed steamers of the P. & O., Orient, Royal Mail, B. & N., and other first-class lines are organized throughout the year.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, BAGGAGE AND INSURANCE.—Foreign Moneys exchanged at most advantageous rates. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the World. Baggage insured, collected, stored and forwarded.

MOTOR-COACH TOURS.—In the British Isles, at inclusive fares. Private automobiles supplied for any journey or tour desired.

AERIAL TRAVEL.—Tickets issued for advertised flights by the principal companies. Aeroplanes provided for special journeys on the shortest notice.

THOS. COOK & SON,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal* 8*vo, bound in cloth, with maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I-VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII-X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale ⅜ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, ⅜ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, ¾ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, ⅛ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price. 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

OTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., F.S.A.
Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)
REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.
LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., C.B.E.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES MARSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.
F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.
REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.
GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
J. R. BARLOW, ESQ.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. CANON BONNEY, SC.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(*continued*).

T. E. LAWRENCE, ESQ., C.B., D.S.O.
PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.
SAMUEL LLOYD, ESQ.
THE BISHOP OF LONDON.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, ESQ.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
JAMES MELROSE, ESQ.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, ESQ.
JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., F.S.A., C.V.O.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE, D.S.O., R.E.
THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, PH.D., D.D.
E. J. PILCHER, ESQ.
H. PIRIE-GORDON, ESQ., D.S.C., M.A.
PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D.
ERNEST RICHMOND, ESQ.
THE VERY REV. J. A. ROBINSON, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
LORD ROLLO.
REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.
RIGHT REV. H. E. RYLE, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. SATOW, ESQ., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D.
R. STORRS, ESQ., C.M.G., C.B.E.
GUY LE STRANGE, ESQ.
REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P., *of Jerusalem.*
LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER, C.M.G., R.E.
PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, ESQ., M.D.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, a yearly part of the (quarto) Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1 : 168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. Postage 6d. extra. Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D. F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., etc.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The Wilderness of Zin: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

REPRINT OF THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

(Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.)

A limited edition of this Map, which has for some time been out of print, has been reprinted. As this has been reproduced less expensively than the original edition, without title page and portfolio, the Committee are able to offer it at 50/- the set of twenty-four sheets. Subscriber's price, 42/-

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(*Post free to Members.*)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

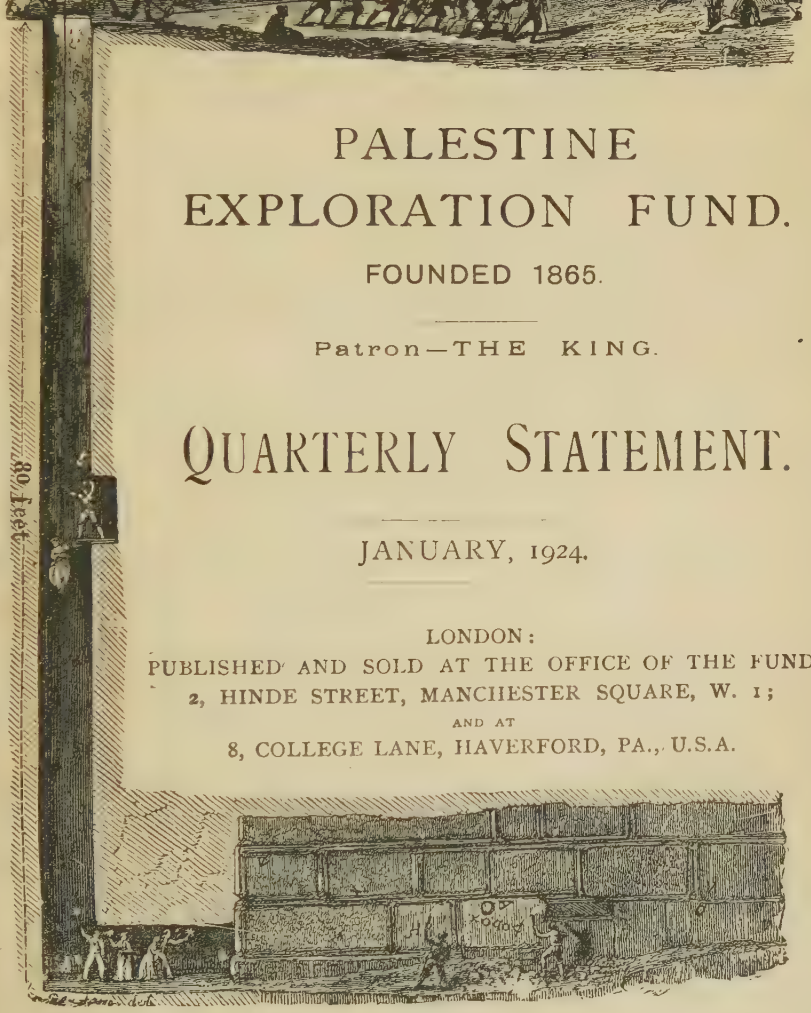
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

JANUARY, 1924.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S NILE STEAMER SERVICES.

CAIRO—ASSUAN—HALFA.

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

FARES:

ASSUAN and BACK, Twenty days' voyage, £70.
„ „ „ Fourteen days' voyage, £56.
HALFA and BACK, Twenty-seven days' voyage, £100.

DAHABEAHS and PRIVATE STEAMERS for HIRE.

PROGRAMME OF
SEASON'S ARRANGEMENTS for the NILE and PALESTINE on application.

Travellers' Cheques.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit Issued.
Foreign Money Supplied and Exchanged.
Baggage Insured, Stored and Forwarded.

THOS. COOK & SON,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal* 8*vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and
Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).
For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., F.S.A.
Hon. Treasurer COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)
REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.
LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., C.B.E.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES MARSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.
F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.
REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.
GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
J. R. BARLOW, ESQ.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. CANON BONNEY, SC.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.

General Committee—(*continued*).

T. E. Lawrence, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
Prof. M. Lidzbarski.
Samuel Lloyd, Esq.
The Bishop of London.
W. Holdsworth Lunn, Esq.
Rt. Rev. R. MacInnes, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
Colonel A. M. Mantell, R.E.
James Melrose, Esq.
Claude J. Goldsmid-Montefiore, Esq.
John Murray, Esq., F.S.A., C.V.O.
Colonel Stewart F. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.E.
The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean o Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
R. Storrs, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P., *of Jerusalem.*
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, a yearly part of the (quarto) Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

Scale 1 : 168,960 or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to a Mile.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. Postage 6d. extra. Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East* :—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., etc.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The Wilderness of Zin: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914 1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

REPRINT OF THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

(Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.)

A limited edition of this Map, which has for some time been out of print, has been reprinted. As this has been reproduced less expensively than the original edition, without title page and portfolio, the Committee are able to offer it at **50/-** the set of twenty-four sheets. Subscriber's price, **42/-**

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(Post free to Members.)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

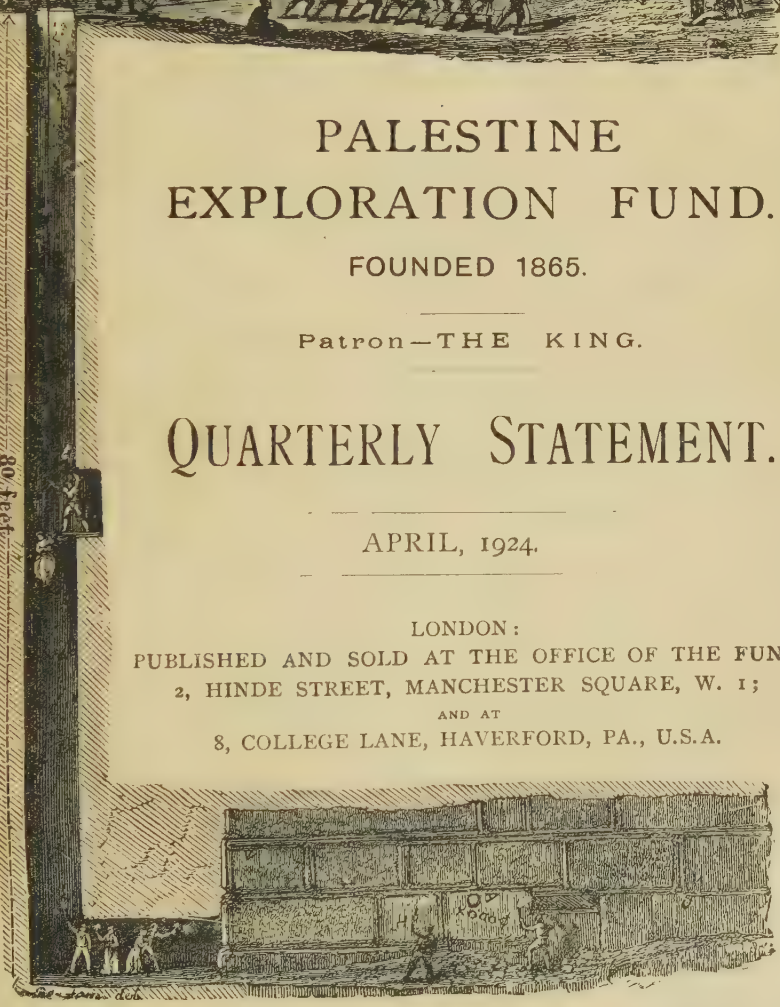
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

APRIL, 1924.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE

AN UNRIVALLED ORGANISATION
THE OUTCOME OF 80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

150 OFFICES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

at any of which tickets for every description of Travel by Land or Sea to any part of the World can be obtained on the lowest possible terms.

Every form of Travel Service rendered including Hotel Accommodation at any class of hotel from single bedrooms to suites of apartments.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Issued.
Foreign Moneys Supplied.
Baggage Collected, Insured, Stored and Forwarded.

THOS. COOK & SON.

CHIEF OFFICE :—

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address : ——————"*COUPON, LONDON.*"

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894–1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898–1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902–5 AND 1907–9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal* 8*vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.
Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Carey, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.
Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I-VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.
Volumes VII-X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).
Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.
The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.
THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.
BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*
STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.
BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.
A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.
THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.
THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*
MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*
MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*
MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*
THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)
PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*
PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*
SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. Armstrong.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. Armstrong.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. Chaplin from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

Note.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867–1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894–1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and
Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).
For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., F.S.A.
Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)
REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.
LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., C.B.E.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES MARSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.
F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.
REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.
GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
J. R. BARLOW, ESQ.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. CANON BONNEY, SC.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES,
THE DEAN OF ELY.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.

General Committee—(*continued*).

T. E. Lawrence, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
Prof. M. Lidzbarski.
Samuel Lloyd, Esq.
The Bishop of London.
W. Holdsworth Lunn, Esq.
Rt. Rev. R. MacInnes, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
Colonel A. M. Mantell, R.E.
James Melrose, Esq.
Claude J. Goldsmid-Montefiore, Esq.
John Murray, Esq., F.S.A., C.V.O.
Colonel Stewart F. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.E.
The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
R. Storrs, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P., *of Jerusalem.*
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, a yearly part of the (quarto) Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

Scale 1 : 168,960 or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to a Mile.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. **Postage 6d. extra.** **Mounted 13s.**

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East* :—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

GUIDE TO THE HOLY LAND

BY

FR. BARNABAS MEISTERMANN, O.F.M.

Translated from the New, Revised, and Re-arranged French Edition, with 23 Maps and 17 Plans of Towns, engraved and in colours, and 101 Plans of Buildings in the Text.

PREFACE BY

His Eminence Cardinal BOURNE, Archbishop of Westminster,

1923.

BURNS, OATES, AND WASHBOURNE, LTD., 28, Orchard Street, W. 1; or FR. ANDREW EGAN, O.F.M., Commissariat of the Holy Land, Forest Gate, E. 7.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The WILDERNESS OF ZIN: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

BY C. LEONARD WOOLLEY AND T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(Post free to Members.)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

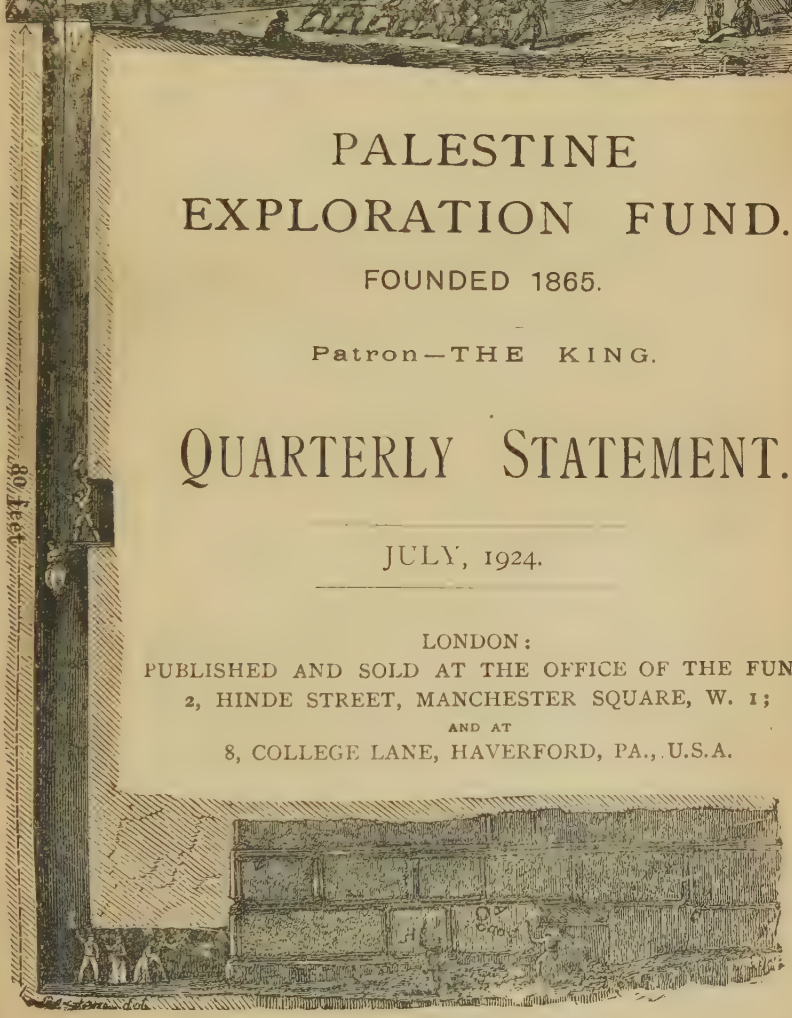
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

JULY, 1924.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE

AN UNRIVALLED ORGANISATION
THE OUTCOME OF 80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

156 OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

at any of which tickets for every description of Travel by Land or Sea to any part of the World can be obtained on the lowest possible terms.

Every form of Travel Service rendered including Hotel Accommodation at any class of hotel from single bedrooms to suites of apartments.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Issued.
Foreign Moneys Supplied.
Baggage Collected, Insured, Stored and Forwarded.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

CHIEF OFFICE :—

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address :——————"COUPON, LONDON."

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894–1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898–1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902–5 AND 1907–9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal* 8*vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106–1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. Armstrong.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. Armstrong.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. Chaplin from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

Note.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902–1905 and 1907–1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867–1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894–1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and
Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., F.S.A.
Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)
REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.
LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., C.B.E.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES MARSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.
F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.
REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.
GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.

General Committee—(*continued*).

T. E. Lawrence, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
Prof. M. Lidzbarski.
Samuel Lloyd, Esq.
The Bishop of London.
W. Holdsworth Lunn, Esq.
Rt. Rev. R. MacInnes, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
Colonel A. M. Mantell, R.E.
James Melrose, Esq.
Claude J. Goldsmid-Montefiore, Esq.
John Murray, Esq., F.S.A., C.V.O.
Colonel Stewart F. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.E.
The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
Sir R. Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

(Post free to Members.)

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

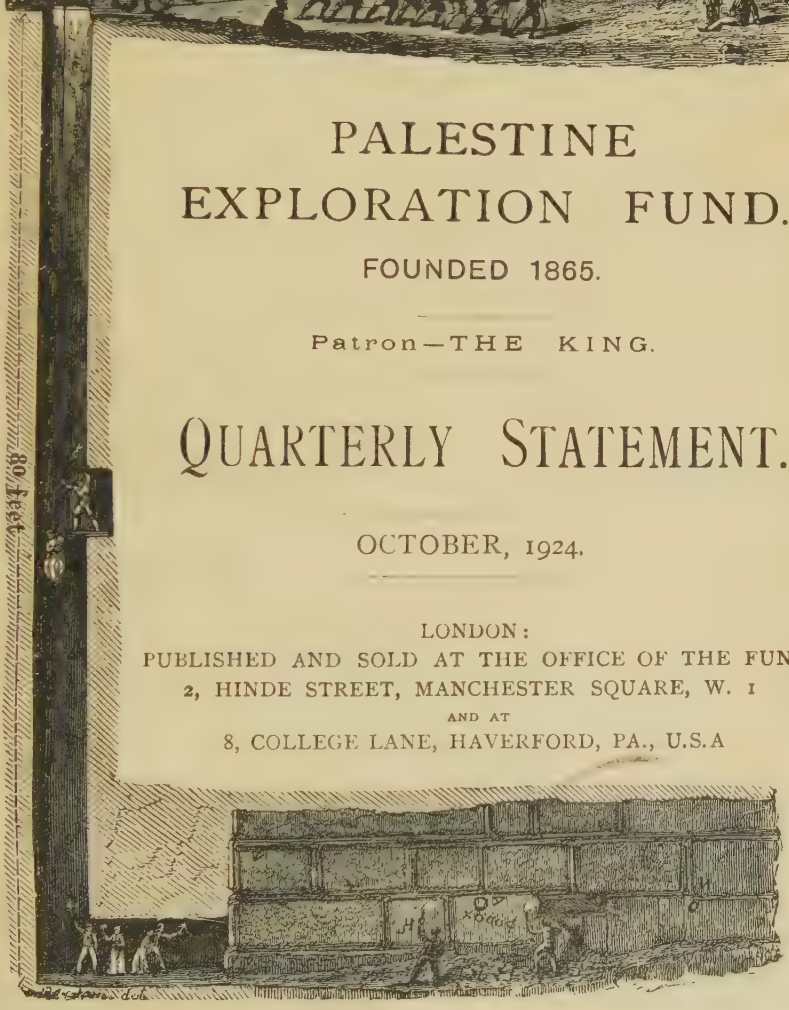
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

OCTOBER, 1924.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

COOK'S NILE STEAMER SERVICE.

CAIRO–ASSUAN–2ND CATARACT.

FIRST SAILINGS NOVEMBER 11th & 18th.
WEEKLY SAILINGS from DECEMBER 2nd.

FARES:
ASSUAN and BACK, Twenty days' voyage, £70.
„ „ „ Fourteen days' voyage, £56.
HALFA and BACK, Twenty-seven days' voyage, £100.

PRIVATE STEAMERS and DAHABEAHS for HIRE.

PROGRAMME OF
NILE and PALESTINE ARRANGEMENTS
on application.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 3*d.*

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5*s.* Subscriber's price, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21*s.*

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45*s.*

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note.*—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3*s.* net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21*s.* *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2*s.* net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5*s.* 8*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 9*s.*

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16*s.* *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7*s.* 6*d.* 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5*s.* 8*d.*

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1*s.*; the Volume, 3*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2*s.*

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4*s.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5*s.* net.

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 12*s.* 6*d.*

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.*

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 10*s.*

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2*s.* Subscriber's price, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4*s.* Subscriber's price, £3 3*s.*

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5*s.* *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1*s.* net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7*d.* net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1*s.* net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 5*s.*

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2*s.* 6*d.* Postage 3*d.* extra. Cloth 4*s.* Postage 6*d.* extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, *in* 13 *vols. with an Index, royal* 8vo, *bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set* £10 10*s. comprising the following Translations:—*

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560–570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," *circa* A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodœporicon of St. Willibald," *circa* A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106–1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By Sir Walter Besant and Prof. E. H. Palmer. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3*s.* cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6*s.* net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5*s.*

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By Ernest W. G. Masterman, M.D., with a Preface by George Adam Smith, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6*s.* net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4*s.* net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By Stanley A. Cook. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3*s.* net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10*s.* Subscriber's price, £2 2*s.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10*s.* *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing Water Basins in Colour, and 5 Vertical Sections. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13*s.* *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2*s.* Subscriber's price, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2*s.* 6*d.*; mounted on cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 2*s.* and 4*s.*

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6*s.* 9*d.*, unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17*s.* 6*d.* Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* *Out of print.*

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3*s.* Subscriber's price, 2*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21*s.*

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7*s.* 6*d.*, unmounted; mounted to fold, 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's prices, 6*s.* and 13*s.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16*s.* The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14*s.*

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8*s.* The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7*s.*

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18*s.* net. Size, 9⅛ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2*s.* net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3*s.* each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2*s.* 6*d.* each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5*s.* each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2*s.* each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.
Jerusalem.
Petra District and Sinai.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890–1900.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902–1905 and 1907–1909.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.
Syria.
East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867–1874.
Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894–1897.
Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Manners and Customs, and
Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1*s.* 6*d.* each (uncoloured).
Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3*s.* 3*d.* each.
Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1*s.* 6*d.* each (unmounted).
Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2*s.* each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1*s.*, apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of $5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., D.LITT., F.S.A.
Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)
REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.
SIR ARTHUR EVANS, D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.
D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., C.M.G., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.
LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., C.B.E.
PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES MARSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.
THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.
F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.
REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.
GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.
HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.
RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.
HERBERT BIRCH, ESQ.
F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.
REV. PROF. C. F. BURNEY, D.LITT.
G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.
REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.
KENNETH COCHRANE, ESQ.
FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.
REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.
A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., D.LITT.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.
PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.
ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.
THE DEAN OF ELY.
REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.
DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.SC., B.LITT.
J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., SC.D., F.R.S.
THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.
COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., PH.D.
REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.
LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.
REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.
SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*
REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.
WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.
M. E. LANGE, ESQ.

General Committee—(*continued*).

T. E. Lawrence, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
Prof. M. Lidzbarski.
Samuel Lloyd, Esq.
The Bishop of London.
W. Holdsworth Lunn, Esq.
Rt. Rev. R. MacInnes, D.D., *Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.*
Colonel A. M. Mantell, R.E.
James Melrose, Esq.
Claude J. Goldsmid-Montefiore, Esq.
John Murray, Esq., F.S.A., C.V.O.
Colonel Stewart F. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.E.
The Right Hon. and Rev. the Marquis of Normanby.
Rev. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. Pilcher, Esq.
H. Pirie-Gordon, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.
Sir W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D.
Ernest Richmond, Esq.
The Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Dean of Wells.*
Lord Rollo.
Rev. Père Ronzevalle, S.J.
Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., *Dean of Westminster.*
Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.
H. E. Satow, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
Rev. C. Anderson Scott, D.D.
Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D.
Principal Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.
Sir R. Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Guy le Strange, Esq.
Rev. Père Hugues Vincent, O.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Richard L. Waller, C.M.G., R.E.
Percy D'Erf Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. Ovenden.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—Prof. Elihu Grant, 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through Prof. Elihu Grant, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1 : 168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15*s.* 6*d.*

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s. Postage 6d. extra. Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East* :—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., etc.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The Wilderness of Zin: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years 1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.